INSIST UPON HAVING
MILKMAID
BRAND
CONDENSED MILK
Largest Sale in the World.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,269—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1898.

Established 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1898.
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	2nd April.
B.M.I. ORIENTAL	5284	J. Jephson	9th "
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	16th "
B.M.I. SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	23rd "
* CLYDE	4099	R. H. Gordon	30th "
B.M.I. EGYPT	6000	R. F. Briscoe	7th May.
GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	14th "
B.M.I. ARABIA	6000	J. L. Parfitt	21st "
† CLYDE	4099	R. H. Gordon	28th "
B.M.I. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	4th June.
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	11th "
B.M.I. PENINSULAR	6237	W. A. Wheler	18th "
† CLYDE	4099	R. H. Gordon	25th "
B.M.I. ORIENTAL	5284	J. Jephson	2nd July.
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	9th "
B.M.I. EGYPT	6000	R. F. Briscoe	16th "
† CLYDE	4099	R. H. Gordon	23rd "
B.M.I. ARABIA	6000	J. L. Parfitt	30th "
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	6th Aug.

The Steamers marked B.M.I. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON direct.

The Steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only and cannot take Passengers for Europe.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden, and Passengers transhipp there to a Steamer for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 29th March, 1898.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

EXTRA STEAMER.

THE s. s. "THAMES," will SAIL as an Extra Steamer, for LONDON, calling at MARSEILLES, on FRIDAY, 29th April, at 5 P.M.

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,213	1st April 1898.
IMPERATOR	T. Nicolich	4,119	1st May 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	R. Mitis	4,335	12th April 1898.
GISELA	L. Brelich	4,253	19th May 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1050	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c. called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Wallusching	4,409	21st April.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 60, Church Gate Street, Bombay, March 26, 1898.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
S.S. SINGAPORE	E. Pizzarelo	3,685	31st March 1898

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750 ; six Months Rs. 900 ; nine Months, Rs. 925 ; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going *via* Venice and Returning *via* Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

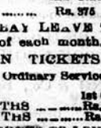
BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 27th March, 1898.

For Freight and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, March, 10 1898.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.



FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

FOUR WEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday.
[illegible]BERN	4,249	Schmitz	12th April, 1898.
[illegible]REST SIMONS	5,707	DeManbenge	19th May 1898
[illegible]IS	6,900	Paquier	7th June 1898.

COLO[illegible]NGAPORE. JAVA, [illegible], CHINA, JAPAN, A[illegible]USTRALIA.

	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
[illegible]	[illegible]000	Flaculin...	7th April.

[illegible]CHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE [illegible]AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

[illegible] Company are now in a position to issue [illegible]ETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.

Old Oriental Bank Buildings, W. Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (Limited).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 1st April, 1898, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 29th March, 1898, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee-in, the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on the 7th April, 1898 at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat Abbas, Lingo, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Basrah in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 29th April, 1898.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,554 tons, on or about 2nd April, 1898.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "BANCOORA," 2,917 tons, on or about 8th April, 1898, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon *via* Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 31st March, 1898.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
Calcutta.

HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
A Steamer..... 5,264	On or about the 30th April.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 31st March, 1898.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail
SAFARI	1,432	Kiese	15th April.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all ports South of ZANZIBAR upto DELAGOA BAY.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON	MADEIRA
ALGOA BAY	and
CAPE TOWN	SOUTHAMPTON

In connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

For rates and particulars, apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

Bombay, 17th March, 1898.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., Calcutta.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

London Agents.—Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co.

PATTISON'S WELL-KNOWN GORDON WHISKY AT Rs. 32 PER DOZEN.

SUPERIOR TEAS

FROM KANGRA VALLEY, PUNJAB CHAHPORE TEA GARDENS.

		Rs.	a.
SCENTED ORANGE PEKOE	Nett per lb.	1	0
ORANGE PEKOE No. I	"	0	15
Do. No. II	"	0	14
Do. No. III	"	0	12
PEOPLE'S MIXTURE	"	0	12
PEKOE DUST	"	0	10
PEKOE SOUCHONG	"	0	8

THE VERY BEST DISINFECTANTS.

From Messrs. FLETCHER BROTHERS and Co. Grimsby Carbolic Powder 15 per cent. Rs. 10 per cwt.

FLETCHER'S Phenol in 1, 2 and 5 Gallon Drums at Rs. 3-12, Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 3-4 respectively per Gallon.

Cresol in 5 Gallon Drums Rs. 3 per Gallon.

Carbolic Acid in 5 Gallon Drums at Rs. 3 per Gallon.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co.,—Sole Agents.

18, MARINE STREET, FORT.

1st floor, Sassoon Building, Bombay.

LIGHT SUMMER WINES.

HOCKS AND MOSELLES.

IMPORTED DIRECT FROM

DEINHARD & CO., COBLENTZ.

DELICATE, FRAGRANT, WHOLESOME.

STILL HOCKS.

		Cash. Qts. Rs. a.	Cash. Pts. Rs. a.	Credit. Qts. Rs. a.	Credit. Pts. Rs. a.
GEISENHEIM, good flavour and body	per doz.	27 0	14 8	30 0	16 4
HOCHHEIM, an agreeable dinner Wine	"	33 8	17 8	37 8	19 8
JOHANNESBERG, the Prince of Hocks	"	58 0	30 0	65 0	33 8
LIEBFRAUMILCH, rich in character and flavour	"	52 0	27 8	58 0	31 0
STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs), of great fragrance, pure and natural	"	37 0	...	41 8	...
LAUBENHEIM, a light dinner Wine	"	28 0	15 8	31 8	17 4
OPPENHEIM	"	22 0	14 8	24 8	16 4
NIERSTEIN, very soft and of good bouquet	"	38 0	20 8	42 8	23 0

SPARKLING HOCK.

SUPERIOR, delicate flavour and bouquet	per doz.	53 8	28 0	59 8	31 8
---	---	---	---	---	---

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

FINE SPARKLING, fine full flavour	per doz.	46 4	25 0	51 8	28 0
SUPERIOR SPARKLING, very fragrant	"	54 0	31 0	60 0	34 8
FINEST SPARKLING, NONPAREIL, very rich, delicious bouquet	"	68 8	37 8	76 8	42 0

SAUTERNES.

VERY AGREEABLE DINNER WINES, SOFT, DELICATE AND REFRESHING.

SAUTERNES, delicate flavour	per doz.	25 8	14 8	28 8	16 4
BARSAC, light Table Wine	"	27 8	15 0	31 0	16 12

HUNGARIAN WINES.

CARLOWITZ, Fine Old	per doz.	22 8	12 8	25 0	14 0
CARLOWITZ	"	15 8	...	17 4	...

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

DO NOT

SMOKE

BAHADUR CIGARS

UNLESS YOU WANT

"THE BEST."

McDOWELL & Co., MADRAS AND LONDON.

TREACHER AND CO., LD.

NEWLY REVISED

WINE AND STORE

CATALOGUE FOR

APRIL

NOW READY

FREE ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

KEMP'S CELEBRATED EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE

is the STANDARD and RECOGNISED

HAIR DRESSING FOR INDIAN USE.

IT IS GUARANTEED entirely FREE FROM KEROSENE, LEAD, SULPHUR, GLYCERINE or any other of the objectionable ingredients which enter so largely into the composition of latter-day "RESTORERS," etc.

IT IS a PURELY VEGETABLE COMPOUND, most cooling and refreshing in use, and contains every constituent needed for the proper nourishment and feeding of the hair, forming.

An EFFICIENT RESTORER and TONIC, CLEANSING THE SCALP, REMOVING EVERY TRACE of scurf and DANDRIFF and steadily promoting the GROWTH and STRENGTH of the Hair.

Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors :—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

DISINFECTANTS.

For HOUSEHOLD, MEDICAL and PUBLIC USE.

KEMP'S

CARBOLIC 10 per cent. POWDER Rs. 7 per cwt.

CARBOLIC 15 per cent. POWDER Rs. 10 per cwt.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR QUANTITIES.

KEMP and Co. have just received supplies of—

CHINOSOL, A NEWLY DISCOVERED ANTISEPTIC DISINFECTANT AND DEODORANT, PERFECTLY PORTABLE NON-POISONOUS

IN COMPRESSED TABLETS

of 8 and 15 Grains each, immediately SOLUBLE in WATER and giving solutions of VARIOUS STRENGTHS, suited to EVERY PURPOSE. In the HOUSEHOLD, the HOSPITAL, the SURGERY or out of DOORS.

Dr. KLEIN OF BARTHOLOMEW'S Hospital, London, has experimented with Chinosol with most favourable results and he places it far above Carbolic Acid (Absolute Phenol) as a disinfectant. Dr. Klein's report with Samples will be sent to the profession on application. "Enough Chinosol" to make "many Gallons" of the finest Disinfecting fluid can be carried "in the Pocket."

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES,

OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single, (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charges extra. Horses Standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs. a.
At Livery, including Syce per mensem Commission on	17 0
Horses Bought or Sold	16 0
Examination Head Certificate	5 0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5 0

Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

THE "PREMIER" HELICAL "POLO" BICYCLES

ARE

NOW

ON

VIEW

AT

MARCKS AND CO.'S

BOMBAY.

NOTICE! TO SMOKERS. NOTICE!!

ANY one who wants fresh REAL HAVANA or MANILA CIGARS must obtain them from the undermentioned well-known Firm, who have just Unpacked a Consignment of the Celebrated Cigars Manufactured by BOCK & Co., of Havana.

SPECIALITIES.

				Rs.	as.
Savoys, Regalia de Preferencia in boxes of	50	.....	per box	14	0
Monicos, Regalia de Preferencia "	50	.....	"	15	0
Dainties, Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	.....	"	10	0
Donotos Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	.....	"	12	8

MANILA CIGARS.

"FLOR DE LA ISABELA" FACTORY.

				Cash, Rs.	a.
These can be recommended as good smokes :—					
Regalia Antonio Lopez in boxes of 50 with rings			per box	11	0
Non Plus Ultra	do.	50	do. "	9	0
Isabels	do.	50	do. "	7	0
Exquisitas	do.	50	do. "	7	0
Princessas (small size)	do.	50	do. "	5	0
Little Devils	do.	50	do. "	3	0
Club Londres	do.	100	do. "	7	0
Neuvo Habano Especial	do.	100	"	6	0
Habano 1A (extra large size)		100	"	6	8
Habano 2A	do.	100	"	4	8
Cartado 1A	do.	100	"	6	8

The above cigars, imported by us only, are of excellent quality, and rich in flavour, forming a delightful and popular smoke. A discount of 10 per cent. is allowed for all the above on orders for 500 cigars and upwards.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

GENERAL TOBACCONISTS,

20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SPECIALTY IN WHISKY.

"AULD SCOTTIE."

GAINED THE HIGHEST AWARD AT THE WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO.

This was the only Whisky placed on the table at the St. ANDREW'S DINNERS AT CALCUTTA 1890-91—92-93, and the verdict was one of unanimous approval.

Sold at Rs. 2-4 per bottle, in Bombay, by all Wine and Spirit Merchants.

TREZUKA

THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, lassitude, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c. ; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, [illegible]n," and valueless.

ZAROUBA

THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with ; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, [illegible] spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

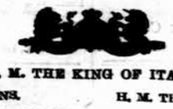
CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA which ever required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled wordsmen often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA and Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

COMMON-SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A book for young men, containing just that information which every one one contemplating matrimony should possess ; whilst married persons suffering from incapacity and exhaustion should procure a copy without delay. Price 6d., of any of the Agents for above medicines or post free from Nevill Johnson, 2, Bond St., Garlands Sq., London, W. C.

Agents for India TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

THE NEW AMERICAN REMEDY.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO



HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA,

H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.

H. M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS. H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF HOLLAND,

H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, &c., &c.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY & PALMER "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY & PALMERS,

BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS.

READING AND LONDON.

LIBRARY OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

BOOKS ON INDIA.

		Rs. a.
Acworth	(H. A.) Ballads of the Mahrattas. Rendered into English Verse from the Mahratta Originals	3 12
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BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN attending the Concert this Evening are requested to ARRIVE in GOOD TIME, so that the Music may commence as punctually as possible; but should any Ladies and Gentlemen happen to arrive after the quartet has begun, they are requested not to disturb the Performers and Audience by at once walking to their seats, but to wait for the pause between the movements of the quartet.

Performers are requested to present their Tickets at the Performers' Entrance, and attention is called to the rule that a performer's ticket only gives admittance to the platform or to seats reserved for performers, not to seats among the audience.

G. MARTIN.
Honorary Secretary.

WANTED,

A QUALIFIED FEMALE HOSPITAL ASSISTANT, for employment in the Walter Hospital for Women, Godeypore, Rajputana. Salary Rs. 30, per mensem. Apply to

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Is hereby given that we have taken Mr. JOHN SPINNER into PARTNERSHIP.

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THE S.S. "MUNIFICENT," has ARRIVED from NEW YORK and DISCHARGES in the STREAM. CONSIGNEES are requested to take DELIVERY of their CARGO within 48 hours, otherwise Steamer will DISCHARGE same into Lighters at CONSIGNEES' risk and expense.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 31st March, 1898.

MESSRS. EDWARD BATES & SONS AGENCY.

THE BOMBAY BUSINESS of Messrs. EDWARD BATES and SONS of Liverpool, including the AGENCY of the HALL LINE of STEAMERS will be carried on by the Undersigned from THIS DATE.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Apollo Street.

April 1st, 1898.

MATHERAN.

NOTICE.—THE PLOT NOS. 57, 33, 59, 107, 127, 97, 118 and 93 on the plan of Matheran will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Office of the Superintendent of Matheran, on the 9th April, 1898, at 9 A.M.

The sale is subject to confirmation by the Collector of Kolaba.

S. M. EDWARDES,
Superintendent, Matheran.

Matheran, 29th March, 1898.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY

CONCERT IN THE TOWN HALL

TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY, April 1st, AT 9-15 P.M.

By kind permission, the Band of H. E. the Governor will assist the Society.

PART I.

1 Quartette ..... No. 8 for Two Violins, Viola, and Cello ..... Mozart.
Allegro, Andante, and Rondo.
Madame KOENIG, Sergt. CUNNINGHAM, HERR KOENIG and Sergt. TUCKER.

2 Song ..... (1) Bei der Wiege ..... Mendelssohn.
(2) Standchen (Ruy Blas) ..... Wekerlin.
Madame SCHULTZ.

3 Phantasie Wolfram's ..... Lied an den Abendstern (Tannhauser) ..... Wagner.
Mr. BASIL SCOTT.
with String accompaniment.

4 Piano Solo ... (1) Prelude and Fugue in C. Minor ..... Bach.
(2) Mazurk Suedoise ..... Chaminade.
Miss DOUSE.

5 Song ..... The Worker ..... Gounod.
Madame LILY HOWARD.

PART II.

6 Chorus ..... Spinning Chorus (Der fliegende Hollander) ..... Wagner.
Female voices with Orchestra.
Dame Mary—Madame LILY HOWARD.

7 Violin Solo ..... 7th Concerto ..... Ch de Beriot
Accompanied by H. E. the Governor's String Band.

8 Full Chorus ... Hallelujah (Mount of Olives ..Beethoven.
Sixty voices and full Orchestra.

Hon. Condr. Lieut.-Col. MARTIN.

Tickets can be obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co
Reserved Seats Rs. 3. Admittance Rs. 2.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 2nd inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Middle Colaba, nearly opposite the Admiralty House, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, first-rate trichord iron-framed cottage piano by Rose and Co., handsome light victoria, powerful and fast bay Arab horse, 4 years old, Singapore made cane, easy chairs, table ornaments, Hinks' and Ditmar's lamps, pictures, garden plants in tubs and pots, etc., the property of H. MURRAY, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF GARDEN.

Under instructions from the executrix and executors of the will of the late Framji Cavasjee Markur, Esq., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Markur Hall, Nepean Sea Road, Cumbala Hill, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 2nd instant, at 7 a.m., a large collection of plants in tubs and pots and a very large size Brussels carpet.

The plants are on view.

SALE OF 300 BALES GUNNY BAGS.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 2nd inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, as Carnac Bunder, by order of Messrs. Birkmyre Brothers and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Kessowjee Purshotum and Co—

300 bales Hasting's K. bags, 38, by 23, each bale containing 300 bags.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 4th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following furniture made by a well-known Madras carpenter, consisting of blackwood Japanese mirror door wardrobe, single door almyrahs, marble top centre table, Ditmar's table lamps, blackwood double bedstead, arm-chairs, teapoys, English 15-day clock by Marcks, 2 large teakwood clothes chests, musical box, deed box, &c.

The property will be on view two days before the sale.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 4th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

1 twelve bore choke double barrel central fire gun by Jeffery's and Co., with implements.
3 cases, each 500 lbs. hops.
1 case 112 lbs. London shag tobacco in ¼ and ½ lb. tins.
1 case 112 lbs. Virginian shag tobacco in 1 and 2 oz. packets.
By order of the consignee and on account and at the risk of Fazulally Abdool Hoosein, ex City of Edinburgh.
313 L B I—1 case contain rings, eyelets, and brass bed caps.
On account and at the risk of Hoosenally Mohamedally of Aden, ex Simla.
N M A 418 F T and Co. 251—1 case machinery, consisting of burring machine, bending or swaging machine, circle cutting machine, folding machine, angle bending machine, hand guillotine machine, and bending rollers.

AT 2 P.M.

1 light dog-cart.
1 handsome light victoria.
1 strong office-shigram.
A few gent's and ladies' bicycles with pneumatic tyres, And any other carriages and horses which may be offered,

On TUESDAY, the 5th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 14 Tents, Wellington Lines, near the Bandstand, the valuable handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, glassware and crockery, one handsome ebonised cottage piano, table ornaments, Hinks' and Ditmar's lamp. carpets, etc., the property of H. E. H. HARRINGTON, Esq.

The property is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 1st April 1898.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 21, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 2nd inst., at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 21, Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, 1 cooking stove with water-boiler by Smith Walestode, London, 1 ebony wood grand square piano by Schiedmayer, 1 Dunlop tyred pneumatic bicycle (brand new), etc., etc., the property of Captain C. H. C. HEYMAN.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 2nd inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham.
1 second-hand strong palanquin office shigram.
1 second-hand strong victoria.
1 chesnut Arab, 14 hands, quiet in saddle and harness.
1 bay Arab pony, quiet in saddle.
1 handsome strong bay Arab horse, young, goes well in harness and saddle.
1 handsome strong bay country-bred pony, "Nancy," 6 years, 13-3, the property of W. C. SYMES, Esq., proceeded to Europe.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Tents, Cooperage, near the Bandstand, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture by John Roberts, best plated-ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany cottage piano by John Tolmond, especially made to order for India, a first-rate mahogany full-sized slate billiard table by John Roberts in very good order, with balls, cues, lamps, &c., complete, first-rate pictures and oleographs, table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, a handsome strong strawberry grey Arab, young and fast, a handsome strong brown Arab, a strong English-built victoria by Fulker of Salisbury, a strong mail-phaeton, in very good order, sets of brass-mounted single harness, grass crushing and-grass cutting machines, large iron water-tanks, &c., &c., the property or JAMES BOWACK, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT WORLEE.

On THURSDAY, the 7th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee Mr. Ramchunder Damoder and on account and risk of the mortgagor Hurrichund Bhikhoba, the following valuable landed property,—

All that toka piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house situate thereon, lying and being in the sub-district of Worlee without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 185 square yards or thereabouts and boudded as follows, that is to say on or towards the north by the property of Damoder Raghoba, on or towards the south by the property of Ramchunder Dadajee, on or towards the west by the property of Vaman Roghoba,

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 1st April, 1898.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF A SWISS WOODEN UPPER-STORIED COTTAGE AT PALLI HILL, BANDORA.

On SUNDAY, the 10th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Palli Hill, Bandora,—

A Swiss wooden upper-storied cottage for immediate removal.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 1st April, 1898.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the Bombay Gazette" And a Lecture by BEAUCLERK,

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THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay, Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta, Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM & Co., MADRAS.

NOTICES.

THE ON TAI MARINE INSURANCE CO., LD., OF VICTORIA, HONGKONG.

NOTICE is hereby given that the POWER of ATTORNEY of this Company in favour of Mr. MARK HOI SUN has been CANCELLED and that he no longer represents this Company.—Dated Bombay, 29th March, 1898.

R. S. BROWN & Co.,
Solicitors for the Company.

VACUUM OIL COMPANY,
OF
ROCHESTER AND OLEAN, N. Y., U. S. A.

I HAVE given POWERS of ATTORNEY to Mr. H. HANNA, who will act for me during my absence in China and Europe.

F. J. PARROTT,
Manager of Vacuum Oil Coy. for India and East.

Bombay, March 30th, 1898.

FOR SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF RACE HORSES.

MESSRS. LUDHA EBRAIM and Co. will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, the following VALUABLE RACE HORSES, at the Grand Stand, Race Course, after the Races are over on SATURDAY, the 2nd April, 1898:—

Bik A Galloway ..... President.
Ch A Pony ..... Ringleader.
B W Pony ..... Tyro.
B A Galloway ..... Manilla.
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At the
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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and dividends when due.

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Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
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NOTE.—The RESERVE FUND will be INCREASED to Rs. 16,00,000 on payment of Balance of new Capital.

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C. BERESFORD,
Manager.

Bombay, 30th July 1897.

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TWENTY-THIRD EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1898.

WITH PORTRAIT OF
HIS HIGHNESS AGA KHAN,
THE HEAD OF THE KHOJA COMMUNITY.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED.
At the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* OFFICE.

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BOMBAY DIRECTORY

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	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
				Rs.	
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	1 bon.	1,258 3-4
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,160
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,170
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	10,000 / 15,000	100	100 / 75	10 p.c.	118
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
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SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
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Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	...	490
Anglo-Indian	1,345	...	00	Nil	45
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	618	1,000	1,000	80	1,000
Ellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	60	all	9 per ct.	
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Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvd Rs.30	620
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	690
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Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.70	1,660
China Mills Co., Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	800
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	980
Coimbatore S. and W	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	800	800	500	25	710xd
Dolabs Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs.12	550
Gooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	023
Gurrimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	1,015
David Mill	1,400	600	500	dvd Rs.40	520
Indian Ginning and pressing DCo., Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs.20	250
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	510
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	545xd
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	510
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.35	665
Hinguphat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bullooghs	1,500	500	500	25	690xd
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	610
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,800
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.15	475xd
Indian Manfg.	00	1,000	1,000	no dvd	1,010
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	825
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20	640xd
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvd Rs.20	420
Jamshedmanufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.7½	245
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	760
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	575
Khandelah	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs.30	820
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	950
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.25	675
Leopold	3,500	100	103	dvd Rs.10	222½xd
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	675
Laxmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,055
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvRs.100	3,350
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	460
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,00	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 70	2,435
Managon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs. 5	102 1-2
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.75	2060
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld.	4,000	250	250	dvd Rs.15	250
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	's. 20	400
Oriental	5,722	625	625	dvd Rs20	330
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs10	1,275
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	850
Rajpore Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1100
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	2040
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	2025
Soonderdas	700	1,000	1,000	yrly Rs50	775
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	265
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.12½	350
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs.50	270
Standard Mills Co.	1,600	500	500	25	330
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs.15	610
Saraspoon and Alliance	3,000	500	5 0	dvdRs.15	680
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	515
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	500
Venishunker Lukhmidhunker Mill Co. Ld	900	500	900	dvd Rs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	800nom.
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	680
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs15	250
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..
PRESS COMPANIES				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1150
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	95
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,925
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	200
Bhowmagore City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	125
Breula Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	14	155
Broach Printing Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	dvd Rs25	210
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvd Rs15	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,150
English Press and Manfg. ort	150	8,500	500	25+80	1,100
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs30	500
Harvey and Sahapathy	450	450	500	dvd Rs40	355xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	145
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs 40	455
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	210
Mahimapura Cotton G. and P. Co. Ld.	30	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	00	125	125	dvd Rs 4	80
Mofussil Co.	125	400	400	dvd Rs20	347½
Munmar M	100	250	at	15	265
New Berar	4,00	500	00	dvd Rs45	556
New Indian	4,00	125	125	dvd 164	161½
Prince of Wales. abapathy (Bellary)	150	500	0	20	400xd
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,000
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	490
Sorab Woollen Mills	300	250	250	Nil.	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	200xd
Volkwrt		000		10 dvd Rs66	1,008
MISCELLANEOUS				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs15	205
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	45
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	145
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	6,000xd
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,515xd
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Bombay Land and Building Co, Ld.	400	500	500	5-pr. ct	50
Bombay Flour Mill	4,000	500	500	50	1,200
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Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvd Rs10	235
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	350
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Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	175
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	357
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	183
Larcks & Co.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	150
Ltd.	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	30
Manager Hotel Co	2,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Foundry & Co.	000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	140
Peninsular Govt. Life Insurance Co.,	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	74
Poona Electric	6,000	000	1,000	dvd Rs20	460
Rajpore	1,000	100	100	5	494
Standard	2,000	500	500	60	1,045
Tramway	1,500	100	100	...	158
Union	9,900	251	100	dvd Rs11	32

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	24-6
China Leaf	"	24-4
Pekin, bar Gold, old	"	24-5
Do. do. new	"	24-3
Australian, bar Gold 100	"	24-6
Bombay bar Gold	"	24-4
Sovereigns	"	15-3
Do. Dragons	"	15-2
Bar Silver 17	"	90-8
Do. 17½	"	70-12

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 55m. Sun sets, 6h. 14m. High water, 6-5m., 8-6a. Low water, 1-23 m., 0-42a.

Bombay Philharmonic Society's Concert, Town Hall, 9-15 p.m.

Aurungabad Spinning and Manufacturing Company, meeting of debenture-holders, Victoria Building, 3 p.m.

Music on the Esplanade, 5-45 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Henley and Pemba left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Henzada entered the dock yesterday.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry, under the direction of Bandmaster A. Mallandaine, will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-45 :—

March	The Comrade's Farewell...Retford.
Aria (Euphonian Solo)	Maria di Rohan...Donizetti.
Fantasia	Paul Jones...Planquette
Valse	Hoffball Tanze...Petrus.
Selection	The Bohemian Girl...Balfe.
Polka (Piccolo Solo)	Lilliputian...Brewer.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

DEATH OF MR. NANA BAPUJEE KALE.—We regret to announce the death of Mr. Nana Bapujee Kale, a pensioner on the *Bombay Gazette* establishment, which took place at his residence on the Girgaum Road, on Wednesday night. Mr. Nana was one of the oldest employes of the office, and for over thirty-five years discharged the duties of cashier to the satisfaction of its former proprietors, the late Mr. John Connon and Mr. J. M. Maclean, M. P. Only a few years ago, owing to the infirmities of old age, he was placed on the pension list. Mr. Nana was a man of a very obliging disposition, always anxious to act up to the wishes of his superiors, who entertained a high opinion of his long and valuable service.

RETIREMENT OF A SENIOR JUDICIAL CLERK.—Mr. Sitaram Dhakji Waslekar, Senior Judicial Clerk attached to the Second Presidency Magistrate's Court, retires from the Government service to-day, after long and faithful service, extending over a period of forty-six years. Before the court rose yesterday afternoon the whole of the establishment of the Mazagon Police Court assembled before Mr. W. R. Hamilton to bid good-bye to Mr. Waslekar. Mr. Hamilton, in addressing those present, said that the retiring Judicial Clerk had been working under his personal order for the last eight years. He should have retired some years ago under the fifty-five years' rule, but as he was in good health and efficient, Mr. Hamilton was able to recommend his extension. The time had now come when he must retire, and in parting with him Mr. Hamilton felt that he would lose a good and patient clerk, who had performed the duties of his office to his satisfaction and with no friction with the subordinates. Mr. Hamilton hoped that Mr. Sitaram would enjoy a long life in his pensioned leisure, and that Government might reward his long and useful services with some honorary title. The court then rose. In 1851, Mr. Waslekar, when quite a youth, had to give up his studies and join the Government service in the Revenue Department of the Secretariat, where he served for fifteen years. In 1866 he was transferred to the Fort Police Court as Judicial Clerk to Mr. J. P. Bickerstreth, the then Chief Magistrate. He continued to serve under him and several other magistrates up to 1878, and in the following year he was promoted by Mr. C. P. Cooper, the then Chief Presidency Magistrate and Revenue Judge, who appointed him as Senior Judicial Clerk to the then Girgaum and now Mazagon Presidency Magistrate's Court, where he has been working up to the time of his retirement. In recognition of his long and faithful service the Government were pleased to appoint him a Justice of the Peace in 1893.

A POLICE CONSTABLE IN TROUBLE.

ON Monday, Constable Rafter, of the Bombay Police, while under the influence of liquor, fired two shots at Girgaum, which attracted a large crowd of people. During the recent riots, European police officers were supplied with revolvers and ammunition. It is said that the constable misused the weapon. On the matter being reported to Mr. Vincent, the Commissioner of Police, a departmental enquiry was instituted, with the result that the constable was at once dismissed from the service; moreover, for the sake of maintaining discipline in order amongst the forces, Mr. Vincent has ordered the officer to be prosecuted on a charge of rash and negligent act. The matter will shortly come before the Presidency Magistrate.

SERIOUS FIRE AT CAMBAY.

ON Monday last, at about 1-30 p.m., writes a local correspondent, a serious fire broke out in one of the shops in the midst of the Chitari Bazaar, quite close to the main road leading to Ganara. It is supposed to have been the result of careless bidee smoking or of negligence on the part of the owner to put out properly a shop lamp. In the shop first burnt inflammable materials, such as match-boxes and kerosine oil, were stored up for daily sale. Thick smoke, quickly followed by a blaze, was first noticed by a police peon on duty, who raised an alarm. The sad intelligence was rapidly conveyed to all responsible officers, who promptly repaired to the scene. The building, a fire, constructed chiefly of timber, and that very dry and old, became an easy prey to the flames, which appeared to have spread with lightning-like rapidity. The roof of the adjoining house went and the floor gave way, throwing clouds upon clouds of sparks into the still-night air. Fortunately there was no strong wind blowing at the time. The excitement of the neighbours and that of the police and municipal hands was beyond description. Anxious to save their goods, chiefly of grain stored in large quantities, the proprietors of the neighbouring shops were busily engaged amid a surging and shouting crowd of spectators in removing what they could, as nobody knew at the time, looking to the extent of the flames, what would happen. The city manual engine, accompanied by large water-vans, drawn by bullocks, was quickly on the spot. This was got to work with all despaech. The supply of water obtainable from these vans proved to be quite sufficient to get the fire under control. A hose was immediately run up to the back through the neighbouring shop. The city foujdar, with his sturdy subordinates, did admirable service to check the progress of the flames in rear. The front was ably guarded by the superintendent, assisted by Mr. Aban Miya, the State Engineer. Rao Bahadur Madhavram, the Dewan, being on the spot to assist the officials, did everything he could under these circumstances to rescue other buildings from the devouring element. The Abkari Inspector deserves a good deal of credit too. As a precautionary measure, the roofs of adjoining premises were removed so as to keep the conflagration within the narrowest possible bounds. Nearly an hour and a-half passed, when the flames were sufficiently subdued, making it evident that the adjoining shops were quite out of danger. By about 3 a.m. the fire was perfectly extinguished, though the debris smoked and smouldered for some time after. The damage done would appear to run some thousands, which by no means looking to the poor state of the city, was insignificant. The destruction would have been far greater, but for the prompt measures taken by the officials abovenamed to prevent the spread of the flames.

BOMBAY 13TH EXTRA MEETING.

TO-MORROW.

HANDICAPS.

The Ascot Stakes. 7 furlongs.	
Liverpool, 9st 7lbs	Malta, 8st 5lbs
Zoohair, 9st 2lbs	Governor, 7st 4lbs
Romeo, 8st 12lbs	Royal, 7st
Driver, 8st 9lbs	
The Epsom Stakes. 1 1-4 mile.	
Taiseer 9st 6lbs	Maurice 8st 3lbs
Chanda 8st 12lbs	Chieftain 8st
Nepaul 8st 11lbs	Rubdan 7st 7lbs
Topthorn 8st 7lbs	Manilla 6st 12lbs
President 8st 5lbs	
Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 7lbs.	
The New Market Plate 1 mile.	
Freddie 9st 11lbs	President 7st 10lbs
Winnall 9st 2lbs	Tyro 7st 5lbs
Liverpool 7st 12lbs	

The Consolation Stakes. 6 furlongs.

Mr A M Bushari's g a g Chanda
Mr Mahomed Haji Abdulla's c a g Ardahan
Mr Ali bin Amir's c a g Scimitar
Mr Franklin's bl a g President
Mr Bezonji Pestonji's b a g Nobleman
Mr Ali bin Talib's c a g Showman
Mr Shaik Esa Khalifa's b ob g Random

The Bedouin Stakes. 6 furlongs.

Mr Ali bin Amir's b a g Hyder
Mr Ali bin Amir's b a p Masowah
Mr Artur A Essajee's c a g Chester
Mr Ali bin Talib's c a g Persimmon
Mr Abdula Tamine's g a g Rubdan
Mr Pallonji Hormusji's g a g Euphrates

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

SAILING DINGHY RACE.

THE following is the result of the race sailed at 4-6 p.m., yesterday:—

Name of Boat	Entered by	Time of arrival.		
Jangli Billi	Mr E Comber	5	22	18
Caprice	Mr C H Byrne	5	24	49
Elsie	Mr L J W Worgan	5	26	0
Astra	Surg-Lt-Col H W Boyd	5	30	19
Rose Bud	Mr C E Palmer	Did not start		

Course No. 13, Twice round,—1st prize won by Jangli Billi, and 2nd prize won by Caprice.

The following races will be sailed on Saturday next, 2nd April :—

Yachts' Handicap Race for Commdr T G R Finny's Cup—Start at 3-30 p.m.

Tomtit Class Race—Start at 3-45 p.m.

There will be no Ship's Boats' Race.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(Concluded from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

THE Viceroy, in closing the discussion, on the Budget on Monday, paid first of all a high compliment to Sir James Westland for the manner in which he had faced the troublous years since 1894. Turning to the Currency Question, he said: The Despatch dealing with the American proposals itself marked an immense step in advance, and it is one that Mr. Allan Arthur has on behalf of his constituents heartily approved. The Despatch which we have now sent enters into subject of so much complexity that I do not see how it can be denied that it is reasonable that we should desire, and the Secretary of State should desire, to have the propositions put forward tested by experts. Nowhere in the world can that inquiry be so efficiently made as it can in London, and nowhere so appropriately; for I main tain that this is essentially an Imperial question in the widest sense of the term. At the same time I fully agree with Mr. Allan Arthur that the inquiry should not be one made by partisans, and I fully believe that provision will be made for the representation of Indian interests both in the composition of the body to which our proposals will be referred and among the witnesses whom that body will examine. I believe it is the intention of the Secretary of State to publish our despatch as soon as the Committee is appointed, so that there will be ample opportunity for all those concerned to consider and criticise our proposals. I can entirely appreciate the anxiety felt by the commercial community here that something should be done to avert the inconveniences and dangers that have attended the conditions of the money market during the last two years; but remember that a step that was premature or in the wrong direction would probably bring about still graver disasters. That the Government of India and the Secretary of State should make every effort to arrive at a solution of these difficulties as speedily as possible I entirely accept. That they should be urged to proceed at a more rapid rate than they consider prudent, or with out most competent advice, is to my mind unwise.

Referring to measures for the amelioration of the condition of the people, the Viceroy noticed that Sir John Woodburn has introduced a Bill for amending the Contract Act, which the Government believed would have a very distinct effect on the position of the agricultural population. They were still paving the way, and he hoped his successor when addressing the Council next year might be able to look forward to even more legislative action. Lord Elgin next dealt with the frontier operations but said that with the time at their disposal that day it was obviously impossible to deal comprehensively with the very wide range of topics involved. His Excellency continued: For instance, I have no intention of waking the echo of a controversy which at one time seemed likely to involve serious imputations on the Government of India and myself in particular, the more so as for us in India it was an exotic plant that germinated and perished after a sickly existence far out of our sight; and I only mention it in order to acknowledge on the one hand the warm and generous advocacy of those who, from their position, and on the other, with like pleasure, the declaration of personal friends that their words were never meant to convey the imputation which they had seemed to imply. I willingly pass from this, but there have been other charges levelled against men who have served the State long and faithfully, with which I should dearly love to grapple. The fact is that now and again a spirit of self-abasement seizes on the British nation, and it seems almost to welcome any story of misconduct or mismanagement, however, wild and uncorroborated. Never, I think, has the confidence of the public been more grossly abused than on the present occasion, and I offer my respectful sympathy to those officers whose honour and credit have been attacked by traducers who, as a rule, have not even the courage to append their names. One misconception of a more general character it may be worth while to clear up. A picture has been drawn of a general and his troops sitting in forced inactivity in their camp while the civil officer was indicting long epistles to a distant Foreign Office. I am sorry to interfere with the artist's composition of these pictures, but the officer writing ought to be painted in a General's uniform. It is quite true that a civil officer of wide experience, Sir Richard Udny was attached to Sir William Lockhart's Staff with the title of Chief Political Officer, but his position was carefully defined by myself with the full concurrence of all concerned as being analogous to that held by the Chief of the Staff on the military side. I am glad to say that both distinguished officers have since assured me that this arrangement worked without the slightest friction, and to their mutual satisfaction, but the foundation on which it rested was this, with Sir William Lockhart remained the control in political matters as fully and completely as in military. It was of course the business of the Government of India in consultation with Her Majesty's Government to prescribe the objects for which the military operations were undertaken and limits within which they were to be conducted, but within those limits the amplest discretion was given to General Officer Commanding, and I feel certain that he would be the last man to say otherwise. I must not be taken, if I refer specially to the political side, to mean that it was different as regards the military arrangment. I am concerned personally with the things for which I am responsible, but as my gallant friend Sir George White is not now here to speak for himself I may add that I know the support she gave to the Officer Commanding in the field was on all points and on all occasions untiring and grudging. But it is said the expenditure was a failure. I deny it. Remember we had not in all respects a free hand. If we could have chosen our own time—the spring—when the crops were ready for cutting it would have been our opportunity, followed or preceded by a rigorous exclusion of the tribe from its winter quarters. But in the circumstances of September last it was our unanimous opinion that we could not delay active operations so long. The decision was not taken with a light heart, for an invasion of the country of this powerful tribe could not, it was well known, be undertaken without risk. It might be that the Afridis would make a stand on the passes that gave an entrance to the sacred maidan of Tirah. If so there was a chance of something like a pitched battle of a decisive victory, and of a speedy submission, it may be with heavy losses, but success which would strike the eye. But no one with any knowledge of frontier warfare could have failed to see that the other alternative was at least as probable, viz, that the tribesmen would decline to face overwhelming forces, and by retiring into their fastnesses use the opportunity which the nature of their country gave for prolonging the contest, and if so he must also have foreseen that the only course then open to us would be to withdraw from the uplands when the weather became too severe and to establish our troops in a position to effect the blockade of which I have already spoken. And this was the withdrawal which was skillfully designed and carried out by Sir William Lockhrat, so that it might be known to all men that from the slopes of the Safed Koh and the country of the Para Chamkanis, old offenders in Kurram on one side and Rajgul Valley on the other, down the course of the Mastura and Bara rivers to the confines of British India our troops, starting from the sanctuary of Bagh in the heart of the Afridi Tirah, had penetrated into and traversed the whole of the untrodden land of the Afridis and Orakzais so completely that with the subsequent exploration of the Bazar Valley and the occupation of the Khyber scarcely a glen remained unvisited. That mistakes were made, and that lamentable losses were incurred, ought not to be allowed to obscure the value of the end attained. Let those who criticise first make themselves acquainted with the difficulties and dangers of the passes and defiles, of which Sir Griffith Evans has spoken, which even those of us who know something of the outskirts of the Himalayas perhaps scarcely appreciate to their full extent. Whatever others may think, the tribes themselves make no secret about it, but confess themselves beaten. As their custom is, they have haggled over the terms and tried our patience severely, but their submission is now all but complete in every section. This submission I would have you note has not been secured by any slacking of the terms offered to the tribes. If we had diminished the tale of rifles and rupees originally demanded it might be said with some truth that the objects of the expedition had not fully attained, but that is not the case. I have every reason to believe that in the course of not many days our terms will have been satisfied in full to the last rupee and the last rifle.

Well, I am not going to weary the Council by referring to the fighting on any other part of the frontier. As a military operation it has been admittedly successful. The net result was referred to by Sir Griffith Evans, and it is this, Hitherto in dealing with the frontier we have constantly had to do with tribes who had never seen British troops or realised the force we could send into the field. That state of things has come to an end for ever, and within the whole of the sphere of influence which our treaties secure to us there is now scarcely a corner left where it has not been demonstrated that the forces of the Queen-Empress can and will come if they are bidden. I say this in no spirit of vain-glory as an end either contemplated or desired, but as a solid fact which can be taken into account, and will in my judgment have a lasting influence on the policy of the future. I do not intend to detain you by entering into an examination of the causes which led to the recent outbreaks or the policy which is now to be pursued. I should be obliged to repeat a great deal that has been exhaustively said elsewhere. As to the policy of the future, Her Majesty's Government have spoken in their Despatch of January 2nd to which hon'ble members have access. I concur in that policy, and in the explanation of it given by the Prime Minister in the House of Lords and by the Secretary of State and Mr. Curzon in the House of Commons. My own feeling throughout has been that while our obligations of whatever kind must be maintained it was possible to do this with a maximum of interference with the intrenal affairs of the tribes, and that the avoidance so far as possible of direct administration was in every way desirable. I think, however, that there is a tendency to generalise too much in these matters. There are facts which have an important bearing, but are not always taken into account, I do not allude to elementary geographical facts, as when gentlemen on platforms place the road to Chitral and the Hindu Kush on any point of the frontier convenient to their argument. But it is material to know whether the country is a tract of inhospitable, waterless hills, where the people are miserably poor and naturally seek to improve their position by plundering their richer neighbours or anybony who comes within their reach or whether it is a succession of fertile valleys producing more than sufficient for the wants of its inhabitants. It is material to know some thing of the political history of the country whether the rule is personal or oligarchical, or so purely democratic that in every village each man is as good as his neighbour, and as likely to be shot by his neighbour as by anybody else. It is material to watch carefully any movement—social, religious, or political—that may affect the demeanour of a people naturally and by custom liable to periods of great excitement. This is difficult work, but it is being done, and often done exceedingly well, by our frontier officers. I do not altogether accept the statement of Sir G. Evans that we never know what is coming upon us. One of the greatest of our difficulties is to discover the exact moment at which an ebullistion may take place, but the best of our frontier officers do succeed in keeping their finger on the pulse of the temper of the people. That it is dangerous work the lamentable incident lately reported from Baluchistan shows. The fate of Colonel Gaisford, cut off at a moment when he was preparing for the rest earned by long and arduous service is specially sad, and I feel deeply for his family in their bereavement. It reminds us that frontier officers take their lives in their hands when they go out to their duty in isolated posts; and as in a sence the head of the department to which they belong, I enter my protest against much that has been said regarding them. The fact is that where the Political Officer combines firmness with patience and sympathy for the people with whom he is brought in contact, the difficulty before him is not how to increase his influence and interference, but how to keep it within bounds. Far from resenting his presence the people when not excited welcome an impartial friend and adviser.

We are sometimes told that our policy has broken down. I cannot admit it. It might be true if we had really professed the policy of annexation and assumption with which in some quarters we have been credited. So far as I know no Government of India has ever professed that policy. It has never been raised in my time. During the time I have known the Government of India I maintain that we have never made an advance or sent out a military expedition which has not been forced upon us by obligations which we could not honourably ignore; and I feel bound to add that in our deliberations, the first voice for peace, where it was honourably possible, was that of the late Commander-in-Chief. It might be true that our policy had broken down if we had been professing a sort of jealous exclusion, where each offence must be followed up by a punitive expedition. But that has not been our policy and in my judgment it is a barborous policy far more likely in the end to lead to the necessity for a career of conquest and repression than any other. No; our policy has not broken down, for it has been the same that has been once more defined by Her Majesty's Government, and it has truly guided the Government of India for many years. I suppose that of all my distinguished predecessors few had more genuine sympathy with the native races and their feelings than Lord Mayo. I suppose there were few men who have spoken in this Chamber whose opinion on Indian politics carries more weight than Sir John Strachey. I desire to quote a short passage from a minute in which Sir John Strachey describes Lord Mayo's foreign policy. "Having once satisfied himself that an expedition was unavoidable he threw himself with all the energy of his nature into the measures necessary to make it a complete success. He was determined that there should be no repetition of previous mischievous failures; at the same time he was careful to prescribe that the expedition was not to be a measure of punishment. The main end in view was to show the tribes that they are completely in our power, to establish friendly relations of a permanent character with them, to make them promise to receive in their villages from time to time native agents of our own, to make travelling in their districts safe to all, to show them the advantages of trade and commerce, and to demonstrate to them effectually that they have nothing to gain and everything to lose by placing themselves in a hostile position towards the British Government. In short the expedition was to be a preliminary to the adoption of general and wider measures of policy." From the spirit of that declaration so far as I am concerned, I have not consciously departed. I am willing to confirm to it now. I do not pretend to say that the task of the Government of India or of its officers will be an easy one in the near future. I do not commend from myself that however cautious and sympathetic our policy outbreaks like those of last year must be expected from time to time and if they occur they must be promptly and vigorously put down and punished. But I do think that in this policy lies the best hope of peace because it is founded on reason and justice, inasmuch as while on the one hand abstaining from all arrogant assertion of authority, and on the other recognising that it is one of the first duties of the Government of India to adapt the measures it undertakes to the resources of the country, it does not shut out from all hopes of improvement and progress the men whose chief fault is that they have never come under the civilising influences which established peace and order and some measure of prosperity bring with them.

I must not conclude without a word of acknowledgment to my honourable friends who in the course of this discussion have made personal references to me in terms for which I am most grateful. I remember well that the first time I sat in this Council I bespoke the forbearance of honourable members while I endeavoured to carry on the business that came before us. No man can without a feeling of pride carry away with him the remembrance of presiding for five sessions in the Council which is charged with the legislative business of this great empire, but it must add greatly to the satisfaction of that remembrance if there is no record in his memory of any break in the cordiality of the feelings between himself and any of his colleagues. For that I have to thank the kindness and support I have ever met with from honourable members in this Chamber.

The Petroleum Bill was passed, and the Council adjourned *sine die*.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, during the week ending 19th March 1898 :—

George Kron, civil engineer, of Heibergsgade, 16, Copenhagen, for improvements in burners for incandescent oil lamps.

James Kennedy Anderson, manufacturer of mineral waters, of Waukesha, in the county of Waukesha, and state of Wisconsin, U.S.A., for improvements in or relating to artificial mineral waters.

George Guillaume Andre, of Glenlean, Argylishire, and Charles Herbert Curtis, of 74 Lombard street, London, explosive manufacturers, for improvements in the manufacture of explosives.

Sarah Florence Winter, widow of the late George Kift Winter, M.I.C.E., of Arkonam, and George Bliss Winter, A.M.I.C.E., A.I.E.E., assistant engineer, South Indian railway, both of Trichinopoly, for improvements in block working, more especially applicable to single lines.

Stephen Augustus Ralli, Alexander Anthony Vlasto, Ambrose Pandia Ralli, all of London, and Theodore Anthony Vlasto, of Liverpool, of Ralli Brother's Agency, Karachi, for the improvement in the cleaning of cotton pods.

A specification of the undermentioned invention has been filed :—

Edward Lennon Cantwell, civil engineer and patent agent, of 5 Old Post Office street, Calcutta, for improvements in portable sugarcane crushing mills, and for improved appliances connected therewith. (Specification filed 7 March 1898.)

The fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—

William Tatham's invention for improvements in or applicable to machinery for preparing and spinning fibrous materials, having reference to the drawing of the slivers or rovings, (From 14 March 1895 to 14 March 1899.)

Saiyid Amir Ali's invention for improvements and alterations in the "Husani coffee peeler." (From 30 March 1898 to 30 March 1899.)

Roger Pye's inventions for improvements in appliances for moistening, heating, cooling and ventilating factories and others buildings. (From 17 March 1898 to 17 March 1899.)

Gerard Beekman's invention for improvements in harvesting machines. (From 20 February 1898 to 20 February 1899.)

Walter William Smith's invention for improvements in journal lubricators. (From 29 March 1898 to 29 March 1899.)

Elisha Gray's invention for telautographs or writing telegraphs. (From 15 March 1898 to 15 March 1899.)

Whereas the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited, the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorizing others so to do, has ceased :—

Dadoo Babaji Karajgar's invention for lifting water. (Specification filed 13 December 1893.)

Trevredyn Rashleigh Wynne's invention for interlocking and safety gear for facing points and distant signals of railway stations. (Specification filed 15 December 1893.)

Alan Wood Rendell's and William Waters's invention for improvements in the form of lamps for the use of mineral and other

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DEATHS FROM CHOLERA:—Municipality of Bombay, Superintendent, Water Works, Chinchpokli, 29th Oct. 97, Memo. No. 1738—55 a of 1897-98 :—Many of my workmen residing in the Municipal Chawl at Chinchpokli were attacked by Cholera and they have been SAVED by Batliwalla and Co.'s "CHOLERAL." There was not a single case of failure. I wish it should have still more wider circulation. . . . . As for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills no more Testimonials are required, when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India" &c., &c. Sold by Chemists and Druggists at Re. 1 per Bottle, or sent by Dr. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay Discount to the Trade.

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BOMBAY PLAGUE RELIEF FUND. AN APPEAL.

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P. C. H. SNOW, Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 31.

THE price of Consols was 1-2 per cent. higher in London yesterday, at 111 5-8 ; French Rentes 1-4 per cent., at 103 1-2 ; and Paris Exchange on London 1-2 centime, at 25·32 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan and 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities were unchanged at 113 and £62 1-8, respectively. Discount on Short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 3 1-8 per cent., and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 3 1-8 per cent. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 3 5-16d. Bar Silver was 1-16d. dearer, at 25 11-16d. per oz. ; and 1-8 cent in New York, at 55 3-8 cents per oz., demand. Exchange on London being unaltered at 4·83 1-2 dollars.

For White Karachi Wheat 32 1-4s. per 492 lbs. was quoted, April-May shipment, to Hull, business done via the Canal ; for White Delhi Wheat, 35s. per 492 lbs., same shipment, to Hull, sellers via the Canal ; for Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed, 38 3-4s. per 416 lbs., April-May shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, buyers via the Canal in a firm Market ; and for Linseed, 35 3-4s. per 416 lbs., April-May shipment, to Dunkirk, sellers via the, Canal, market steady.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm yesterday Surats dull, Arrivals firm. The day's Sales were 12,000 bales, and the Imports 8,000 bales. Spot prices of East Indians continued at their former level ; while American Arrivals were 1-64d. higher in the near and most distant positions, 3 5-16d. being quoted for March, and 3 21-64d. for July-August delivery.

Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton advanced 1-16 cent in New York, to 6 3-16 cents per lb. ; June Futures 9 points, to 6·03 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 12,000 bales ; and the arrivals to date compare as follows with those in 1897 and 1896 :—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Wednesday's Receipts ...	12,000	9,000	9,000
Four days' do. ...	55,000	33,000	43,000
Since 1st Sept.	7,855,000	6,227,000	4,772,000

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday, were as follows :—

Cotton	11,017 bales.
Wheat	15,547 cwts.
Linseed	8,101 "
Rapeseed	14,495 "
Gingellyseed	2,233 "
Castorseed	803 "
Rice	4,333 "

The local markets are closed to-day for the Hindu holiday.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Ras Elba, 1,768 tons, Captain E L Moore sailed yesterday for Geneva, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Bancoora, 2,917 tons, Captain F J Cruess, which arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening, from Rangoon (5th March), brought a general cargo.

THE s s Munificent, 2,090 tons, Captain J Garrick, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, (10th March) via Hoodeida, and Aden, with a general cargo, for Bombay, and 75,000 cases of Kerosine oil for Calcutta, and Mr J McCartie as a passenger. The Vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MARCH 31.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
A	Mekado	2336	Raywork	Hull	4-4	F M & Co
B	Pen Ba	957	Shepherd	Straits	31-3	M M & Co
D	Ras Elba	1769	Moore	Genoa	1-4	W & A G & Co
F	Radley	1984	Tallock	Hamburg	2-4	Bo Co
H & J	Bq Pawady	458	Junghans	Mauritius		V E & Co
K	Saturnia	547	Ahmed			S & Co
L	Zuari	93	Mohmad			S & Co
M	Afgan	1439				H C Joosub
N	Clan Macrae	1651	Elliott	Marseilles	2-4	F M & Co
P	Panyon	1999	Blake	Trieste	W	R A G & Co
R	Kirkfield	2290	Gibson	Marseilles	16-4	W & A G & Co
Q	Bq Grosvenor	517	Brebner	Mauritius	2-4	H S Sidick

HARBOUR WALL.

Sabarmati	524	Fakeera	G	Port	31-3	S & C

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Australia	2292	Tait	Liverpool	1-4	W & A G & Co
2	Kt Bachelor	4092	Froggatt	Marseilles	2-4	K N & Co
3	Arabia	2431	Read	Liverpool	10-4	W & A G & Co
7	Istrar	2978	McKay	Antwerp	6-4	E B & Co
9	Fitzpatrick	2627	Greggans H & Co	London	W & A G & Co	
12	Rudischeimer		Sandstoet	Hamburg	4-4	G & Co
15	Brindisi	1266	Watkins		30-3	P & O S N Co
16	Courland	760	Lenton	Natal	25-3	D A & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Oriental	5284 tons gross		P & O S N Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVAL.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
31	Munificent s	Garrick	New York, March 10

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
31	Henley s	Cragg	Genoa
	Singapore s	Pizzarello	Genoa, &c
	Amra s	Fry	Persian Gulf
	Ras Elba s	Moore	Genoa

The steamer Imperatrix, Captain Rassovich, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Trieste, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Courland, for Delagoa Bay, &c.
" Lorie, for Genoa, Marseilles, &c.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 22nd March, 1898, as compared with the Statement of 15th March, 1898 :—

Liabilities.	March 15. Rs. A. P.	March 22. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid up	2,30,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	83,50,000 0 0	83,50,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,73,42,350 12 10	1,38,92,554 11 3
Other Deposits, &c.	4,37,00,371 8 0	4,47,00,118 1 0
Bank Post Bills, &c.	7,31,283 4 2	10,04,432 3 2
Sundries	22,80,503 10 6	23,02,554 5 8
Rs.	9,24,05,009 3 6	9,03,39,659 5 2

Assets.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	32,00,193 0 0	30,59,456 0 0
Other authorised Investments	75,62,340 0 0	75,62,340 0 0
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	2,13,70,136 4 8	2,29,10,816 10 0
Accounts of Credit do.	2,40,62,521 3 9	2,37,11,600 7 5
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,18,32,358 14 4	1,21,44,528 10 8
Balances with other Banks	11,49,775 3 0	12,38,150 3 0
Bullion	2,740 11 0	2,740 11 0
Dead Stock	13,11,594 5 2	13,11,618 9 1
Stamps	10,208 9 3	11,935 5 5
Sundries	12,65,371 14 4	12,46,322 9 1
Cash, &c., at Head Office	86,30,169 1 7	77,50,094 12 7
Do. at Branches	1,19,57,593 0 5	93,91,015 6 11
Rs.	9,24,05,009 3 6	9,03,39,659 5 2

The following is the Bank's Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to 22nd March 1898.

Liabilities.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	18,55,009	Dec.
Do. at Branches	15,91,787	do.
Other Deposits	10,39,247	Inc.
Post Bills	2,73,149	do.
Assets.		
Bank's Investments	1,40,742	Dec.
Loans	15,40,693	Inc.
Accounts of Credit	3,50,921	Dec.
Mercantile Bills	2,62,173	Inc.
Cash at Head Office	8,80,075	Dec.
Cash at Branches	25,56,383	dc.

GOLD AND SILVER.

CALCUTTA, 6TH JANUARY, 1898.

THE following are Imports and Exports of Gold and Silve during the official year 1897-98 :—

	In the month of November 1897. Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Imports	30,31,918	84,79,305	1,15,11,223
Exports	26,07,773	37,07,300	63,15,073
Net Imports	4,24,145	47,72,005	51,96,150
	To the end of the month of November 1897, Progressive.		
Imports	4,76,19,251	3,89,34,689	13,65,54,350
Exports	1,57,10,299	3,74,10,258	5,31,20,557
Net Imports	3,19,09,352	5,15,24,441	8,34,33,793

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1897-98.

COINS AND BULLION RECEIVED (ASSAY VALUE).

	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
In the month of Nov. 1897	4,67,601	36,94,181	41,61,782
To the end of the month of Nov. 1897, (Progressive)	14,89,741	3,99,18,494	4,14,08,235
	COINED AND EXAMINED.		
In the month of Nov. 1897	4,38,004	37,62,360	42,00,364
To the end of the month of Nov. 1897.	16,10,969	3,91,85,258	4,07,96,227

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills of the 22nd March 1898 :—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1897-98	9,378,000
Remitted from 1st April 1897 to 19th March, 1898	8,586,300
Balance to be remitted from 20th March to 31st March 1898	791,700

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

TALEYARKHAN—March 31, at her residence, at Chowpatty, Bombay, Bai Ruttonbai, wife of Manekshah Jehangirshah Taleyarkhan. Funeral this (Friday) afternoon at 3 o'clock.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

SCUDDER—March 27, at Vellore, North Arcot, the wife of Rev. Henry J. Scudder, of a daughter.
YONGE—March 28, at Bangalore, the wife of G. L. Yonge, of a daughter.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Burial fees in Bassein.—The correspondence is now closed.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1898.

THE Bombay Education Department loses one of its most experienced and valued officers by the departure of the Hon'ble T. B. Kirkham for Europe to-day. Mr. Kirkham's activities found scope outside the department, of which he was one of the most indefatigable and energetic. Sent out to join the Education Department by Lord Salisbury in 1862, he has been for some time the senior educational officer, and in the intervening years his exceptional energy, and a rare faculty giving practical effect in every detail of organisation to sound principles, he has done much for the advancement of education in the Central Division of this Presidency. At the outset of his career he was marked out by the heads of the Department for advancement. He was appointed to the Headmastership of the Poona High School, and became Principal of the Elphinstone High School in Bombay while still a young man. But he was an ardent educationalist, who had studied educational problems as a science, and his advancement, if rapid, was but the recoguition of qualities which would have won distiuction in any career. At a later period he gave three years to the study of law and was called to the English bar. It was the opinion of those qualified to form an opinion that if he had elected to follow that calling he would have made his mark as an advocate and a sound lawyer. But he remained faithful to the service which he first entered even in face of much unexpected discouragement under circumstances of peculiar hardship. He came out to India with a covenant from the Secretary of State guaranteeing him a right to promotion to any position in the service for which he was competent. When he had been for some years Principal of the Chief High School in the Presidency, a position previously held by Sir Alexander Grant and subsequently by Mr. W. Wordsworth, the graded system was introduced and a number of young professors were sent out, naturally in the lowest grade. In forgetfulness of existing rights and interests promotion was made to depend on priority in grade. To enter the lowest would have been for the Principal of the High School to step back in position and emolument and take rank with juniors in the service. In default of that sacrifice it was held that the juniors had under the new system a right to promotion while their senior not being "graded," was in effect degraded for eleven years. Mr. Kirkham was thus unfairly deprived of increment pay and promotion and was condemned to see his juniors by many years taking precedence of him. Sir Richard Temple saw at once the injustice of the supersession and the consequent detriment to the public service by the exclusion of a competent officer from position for which he possessed special qualifications. Mr. Kirkham was appointed Inspector of the Central Division in succession to General Waddington, and has held that position until yesterday, when he gave over charge to Mr. R. D. Prior.

As Inspector Mr. Kirkham laboured to raise the standard of tuition in the schools of the largest division of the Presidency. When Principal of the Poona and the Elphinstone High Schools, respectively, he anticipated future developments by introducing chemistry and physics as a means of inducing habits of exact observation and redressing the tendency to mere literary generalisations that leave the intellectual faculties deficient in precision. While Professor of English language and literature at Elphinstone College, Mr. Kirkham, ever practical, made careful study of the nature of the difficulties besetting students, who, having learned English probably from native teachers in the Mofussil, found it impossible to understand the language when listening to it in the class room. He attributed the defect to the true cause—the want of practice in hearing a strange language spoken, while giving the fullest attention to its meaning and to its appearance when printed in books. Professor Blackie realised this defect in his own case when learning Greek, and made it a point to speak every word out loud and even to shout it, holding that a language is intended to be heard and not to be seen. While filling a professorial chair in the College with great advantage to the students over whom he exercised an influence that did close with the College course, Mr. Kirkham took an active part in the municipal life of the city. He was a prominent and influential member of the Corporation and the Town Council, and as an active citizen with an aptitude for public affairs, did good service to the city. He showed himself a practised debater of no mean powers in the fierce battle when the fate of Mr. Rienzi Walton, the capable engineer who devised the Bombay drainage system, was in the balance, on a question as to the construction of the Malabar Hill Reservoir and the public roads thereto. He also took an effective part in the successful resistance to the application of the C. D. Acts to the city of an objectionable and impracticable measure, differing in principle and all else from the question of the regulation of Cantonments.

A most effective appeal to the Corporation and the public to deliver the streets, markets, and the vicinity of the public schools from the scandal and the danger of the presence of the victims of that dreadful disease made a great impression and paved the way for the establishment of the Leper Asylum at Matunga by Mr. Acworth—an asylum which that energetic administrator justly claims to have solved the problem of leper segregation for all India. Mr. Kirkham fought a long and ultimately a successful battle for the improvement of the system of primary education in Bombay. When at a later period he was called to the Legislative Council by the Government, he continued to urge the necessity of improving the intelligence of the working classes of Bombay by elementary education, if our industries are to hold their own against the competition of Japan, which has made primary education of an advauced type compulsory throughout her dominions. In accordance with the views expressed when engaged a few years since to promoting the diffusion of technical education introduced during Lord Reay's term of office, he has strenuously insisted on the utility of drawing to educate the eye and train the hand. In suggestion and in aim he was always practical and helpful: merely destructive criticism he held in abhorrence. His maxim was that the best way of reforming what is amiss is to show something better that can be put in its place. But he never courted popularity by abstaining from condemning that which merited condemnation. Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, some time President of the Corporation, expressed the general opinion when he said that Mr. Kirkham had won the respect and esteem of his colleagues and the approbation of the public by the zeal and ability with which he discussed questions of great importance, in speeches that were often fine specimens of oratory. Our ever-to-be-regretted "Political Orphan" made playful reference to these oratorical triumphs of those old debates in "Reflections," dated April 3, 1880 : "It is pleasant to turn from the Commander-in-Chief and the Government of India to Mr. Kirkham and the Malabar Hill Reservoir, from the dull constipation of the Empire to the gay volubility of the Town. Whenever you take up Mr. Kirkham's speech—in the paper of Monday or the paper of Saturday—you see the same quick stream of thought and bright ripple of fancy, accompanied by tears and laughter and the interruptions of Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee and Mr Dossabhoy Framjee, who are like the rustic of whom Horace speaks—waiting for the river to flow by ; but *labitur et labetur*, etc." Eighteen crowded years have passed since these playful words were written. It is pleasant to know that the same quick stream of thought and bright ripples of fancy still continue to flow and will continue to flow for many years yet, if under somewhat colder skies.

THE reduction of the mortality apparent from the daily return for the last week has been observed with a sigh of relief by the inhabitants of this heavily afflicted city who have regarded it as a matter for thankfulness when the deaths have been below 300 per diem. The total for the week ended on Tuesday was 1,938, giving an average of 277 deaths daily. This is a drop of no less than 230, as compared with the figures of the previous week, when the high water mark was reached. This is very gratifying, and shows that the advance of the hot weather is telling on the plague microbe. But we must not be too ready to believe that the decline recorded will be maintained to the full extent, for it is to be remembered that after the week ending February 15th a diminution of mortality almost equal to that now registered took place, but was followed in the four succeeding weeks by a progressive increase, until the previous maximum was surpassed by 73. There is, however, this difference between the middle of February of last year and the beginning of April: we are six weeks nearer to the hot weather than we were then, and have in fact entered upon it. The deaths were 797 more than in the corresponding week of last year, and fully 1,300 above the average mean prior to the advent of plague. The tendency of the disease to leave the heart of the city and to travel northwards is again manifested. This week the highest death-rate was : in Parel 285·87, and in Byculla 272·05. The plague mortality of 978 was distributed among the various communities as under : Hindus 666, Musalmans 93, Hindus (low caste) 65, Native Christians 45, Brahmans 41, Jains 29, Parsees 16, Bhatias 12, Lingaets 6, Eurasians 3, and Jews and Europeans one each. Although late in the day the decision of Government to give effect to a qualified extent to the recommendations made by the Chamber of Commerce six weeks ago in regard to inoculation will be heartily welcomed. The Secretary of the Chamber has been informed that "Government see no objection to the Plague Committee exempting from compulsory removal or detention persons who can give indisputable proof of having been successfully inoculated by specially selected officers within the preceding four months, but before the last preceding ten days, provided the premises and effects, including personal clothing of such persons, are properly disinfected." It is a great pity that this conclusion was not arrived at three months ago, and it may be hoped that the Plague Committee will now lose no time in giving effect to the orders which it is to be assumed they have received from Government on the subject. Mr. Wingate's letter incidentally remarks that the number of inoculation stations is far in excess of the demand for operations. For the number of stations the Municipal Executive deserves approval ; for their limited use the Government and the Plague Committee are to blame. There is no doubt that if the concession to the protective virtues of inoculation now made had been given when first asked for by the Chamber of Commerce six weeks ago, the number of persons presenting themselves for inoculation would have been very much larger than has been the case.

SIR JOHN EDGE, Chief Justice of the North-West Provinces High Court, in his valedictory address to the Allahabad Bar, grew quite paternal in his plea for the youthful members of the legal profession. In the early days of his practice, Sir John confessed that many a time he would willingly have returned his brief to his client, and paid the fee three times over out of his own pocket to be relieved of the necessity of conducting his case. But that feeling wore away, and he had to tackle the serious business of his profession. But his early recollections of his own feelings had always made him mindful of the fact that month by month young men are introduced into the profession of the law, and that it is the duty of the Judges to do what they can to encourage those young men to get over their shyness and to help them forward in legal life. It is clearly the duty of the judge, as laid down by Sir John, to encourage the young recruit. Encouragement will effect much, though it will not make a fool clever. If the legal recruit has mettle in him, encourage him to pursue a legal career by all means. If not, then by all means let the judge tell him gently but firmly that he will find more congenial employment and a calling in which his particular talents will best find an opportunity to assert themselves. Encouragement should elsewere cease when it is found the youthful lawyer is beyond hope. Sir John Edge never gave a post to an incapable man. He had great powers of discrimination and loved to separate the sheep from the goats among legal practitioners. During his career in Allahabad, he says, he watched the work of every man who came before him, in order to see if he could make forecasts as to his professional future, and he does not think he has made a single mistake in a forecast. He saw before him that day young men now getting into business—probably only a small line of business at present,—but he was certain if they could look forward into the future in due course they would see these young men taking the foremost places in the profession of the law. To young men all he could say was, to follow the example which has been set them by their leaders of their profession to-day, and by the leaders who have gone before, and he was sure if they did so, if they attended to their work and are diligent in their profession, they will come to the front and reap their reward. All may work and some may come to the front, but only the few reap their reward. The majority glean it.

IT was thought that Spain was well out of her trouble in the Philippines. But it seems this is not so ; for a fresh rebellion has broken out. So far it is of a religious rather than a political character, and rose out of fanaticism. According to the *Comercio*, early in March a court-martial condemned a fanatic there to death for raising an insurrection at a place, called Apalit. This fanatic, named Gubino Cortes, was shot, pursuant to a sentence, on the 8th instant. His followers are spread widely over the provinces of Pangasinan and Zambales. The apostles of the fanatic were put in prison after his execution. Their arrest roused the sectaries. They rose in arms, and were joined by brigands and hillmen. They attacked villages and posts in the two provinces, released prisoners, and cut telegraph wires. Troops at once moved against them, and an action was fought in which 197 of the rebels fell. On the 11th with reinforcements another engagement was fought and over two hundred of the insurgents perished. These losses, however, have not served to discourage their survivors. When the mail left Manilla the Telegraph Office was threatened, and that notwitstanding that it is the possession not of a Spanish, but a British company. But the insurgents offered a free passport to the operatives and guard, who, however, had up to that time refused to leave. It was to protect this office that H. M. S. Edgar, since ordered to North China, proceeded to Manilla. It is feared by some correspondents that the outbreak is as dangerous and likely to be as difficult to put down as that of 1896-97.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Caledonia, with homeward Indian mails of 26th instant, arrived at Aden, at 6 p.m., on Wednesday.

ON the recommendation of the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, his Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor has been pleased to nominate Mr. R. H. Macaulay, of the firm of Messrs. Wallace and Co., to be an additional member of his Excellency's Council for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations only.

A SALUTE of 15 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery, at 8 a.m., on Monday, to announce the departure from Bombay of the Honorable Mr. J. Nugent, C.S.I., Member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Bombay.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Right Hon'ble the Governor of Bombay has accepted the resignation of the Hon'ble Mr. T. B. Kirkham, barrister-at-law, of his office as an additional member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations. His Excellency has been pleased to nominate Mr. E. Giles, M.A.(Oxon.) to be an additional member of the Council in succession to Mr. Kirkham.

AS the Council Hall has to be cleared by Saturday next, all exhibitors who live in Bombay are requested to send for their pictures some time during Friday (April 1st).

SURGEON-LIEUTENANT-COLONEL A. W. F. STREET, D.S.O., has been appointed to act as Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Bombay, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on leave of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Clarkson.

MR. A. C. LOGAN, I.C.S., acting Secretary to Government, General, Educational, Marine and Ecclesiastical Departments, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for three months (including special Plague leave for one month).

MR. C. T. BURKE, R.E., M. Inst.C.E., Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, Temporary rank, is transferred from the Indus Left Bank Division to the Northern Division. On return from furlough Mr. F. B. Maclaran, M.Inst.C.E., is appointed to act as Superintending Engineer, Indus Left Bank Division.

MR. T. B. ROBERTSON, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Sholapur, during the absence of Mr. K. R. Godbole, B.A., M.C.E., Executive Engineer.

MR. A. SHORE, Presidency Inspector of Factories, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

PRIVILEGE leave without pay for twenty-five days from the 13th June to the 7th July 1898, both days inclusive, is granted to the Honourable Sir Charles F. Farran, the Chief Justice of the High Court.

CAPTAIN J. R. B. G. CARTER has been appointed to hold charge of the office of Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on leave of Lieutenant-Colonel W. B.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

MOTION OF SIR CHARLES DILKE REGARDING FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

LONDON, MARCH 30.

In the House of Commons, to-night, Sir Charles Dilke gave notice of a motion that the direction of Foreign Affairs for the past year has shown that it was desirable that the offices of Premier and Foreign Secretary should be separate.

Mr. Balfour refused to give a day for the discussion of the motion, but said he would give a day for a direct vote of censure, if Sir W. V. Harcourt desired to move the same.

SPAIN AND AMERICA.

LONDON, MARH 31

Spain is earnestly considering President McKinley's demands, which are, the immediate cessation of hostilities in Cuba, the release and relief of the starving peasants, called "reconcentrados," who were penned up in the towns by General Weyler's orders, and the allowing of America to assist in relieving them.

Meanwhile the Spanish Cabinet has granted three million pesetas for their immediate relief.

EVENING PARTY TO SURGEON-CAPTAIN LLOYD JONES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 31.

The staff of the General Plague Hospital gave an evening party to Surgeon-Captain Lloyd Jones in Valentine Lodge, last night, where a large and fashionable gathering assembled. The compound was nicely lighted up.

After the whole assembly had taken their seats, Sirdar Khan Bahadur Dorabjee Pudumjee spoke in appropriate words of the work done by Surgeon-Captain Lloyd Jones, who was the very first officer to arrive in Poona for anti-plague operations, and the industry and energy manifested by him in the discharge of the onerous duties entrusted to him were beyond all praise.

Professor Gokhale said he had no personal experience of the work done by Dr. Lloyd Jones, but he had heard a great deal of the good work done by him in the General Hospital, as also in the sanitation of the city, and during the last few months the hospital became more popular. In India, he said, people preferred death in their own houses to going to hospitals, but that prejudice was greatly lessened in Poona through the patient efforts made by the good Doctor in convincing the people of the benefits of the hospital.

Dr. Lloyd Jones said he had to thank all for the kind way in which they spoke of the work done by him at the General Plague Hospital. If his efforts had proved successful, it was due to three causes—first, to having English nurses who had striven to save a number of lives; secondly, to Dr. Dias, the resident Medical Officer, who had worked very hard; and thirdly, to the good work of the subordinate staff. Afterwards, he referred to the Brahmin Plague Hospital, and said that it was through Mr. Gadgil's philanthropy that the hospital was started. He next spoke of the work he had done in the city as Medical Officer, which was, he said, of two kinds,—the one agreeable, and the other disagreeable. He regretted to say he had performed the disagreeable part, but throughout there had been not a single case of zoolum, though he had to punish some people for keeping their premises dirty. The city was now very clean, and compared favourably with any town in India.

THE RECENT RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT JEUR.

A joint enquiry was held relating to the recent railway accident at Jeur, the members composing being Messrs. La Touche, Government Inspector, Dewey, District Traffic Superintendent, Clement West, District Engineer, and Fenton, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent.

It was found that in all eleven wagons had been smashed, the contents being chiefly oilseeds and coals. Similar goods were transhipped into other wagons, so the loss of the goods was not great. The damage to the rolling stock and permanent way amounted to Rs. 7,000.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, MARCH 30.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackay arrived here this morning.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s s.s. Laos left Aden for Bombay on Wednesday, the 30th instant, at 7 p.m., and she is expected here on Monday, the 4th April, at 5 p.m.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 30.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur	2 28-32.
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
2½ per cent. Consols	111 5-8
3 per cent. Rentes	103 1-2
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	113
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	02 1-8
Bar Silver	25 11-16

FAILURE OF A MARWAREE FIRM.

LIABILITIES SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES.

A MARWAREE shroff, whose liabilities amount to nearly 60 lakhs of rupees, suspended payment yesterday. He speculated in cotton and opium, and he had branch firms at Calcutta and other places. He enjoyed large credit, and was said to be worth a crore of rupees. Recently he sustained heavy losses in cotton speculations. The 25th March last was the day of settlement, but he could not make the payment. His liability in Bombay amounts to seven lakhs of rupees, of which a lakh and a-quarter was due to the Bank of Bombay, and Rs. 25,000 to Mr. Shivlal Motilal. The name of the shroff is Govindass Luchmondass, residing at Kalbadavie, where speculation in loan and Government papers is carried on.

The latest report is to the effect that the firm has suspended payment only for the day, and will resume payment this morning.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

MARCH 31.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

[redacted]AT BRITAIN.—Via Te[redacted]h, perfect. Via Turkey, [redacted]fect. Via Suez perfect.
[redacted]ENT OF KUR[redacted]herat, perfect. Via Turkey, [redacted] Via Suez [redacted]erfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via [redacted]Bres[redacted]erfect.
[redacted]le, perfect.
[redacted] Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
[redacted]Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via [redacted]
[redacted]n, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect.
[redacted]Vincent, perfect.
[redacted]ams in secret language for Greece cannot be [redacted]
[redacted]rchambuco Ceara interrupted.
[redacted]e correspondence with Costa Rica is suspended.
[redacted]atic telegrams alone can be accepted until further [redacted]ice.
Private telegrams for Costa Rica may be posted at Panama. Rate to be collected is that to Panama. The postage to be collected from sender on telegrams for Costa Rica posted at Panama is usual rate of five annas.
Shamo route to China right.
Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.
Line Saigon Bangkok interrupted.

THE HON. MR. T. B. KIRKHAM.

FEW servants of the State have within recent years left the shores of this city more generally honoured and esteemed, more affectionately regarded as a friend and well-wisher of the people of this country, with a deeper consciousness of duty well discharged, than the Hon. Mr. T. B. Kirkham, first-grade Educational Inspector in the Central Division of the Presidency, and a member of the Bombay Legislative Council, who finally leaves us to-day. For no less a period than thirty-six years, his name has been familiar as a household word in educational circles in the Western Presidency; and he is not only the senior educational officer in this presidency, but probably in the whole of India. He has been the connecting link between the past administration of Public Instruction in the time of Mr. E. I. Howard and Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., and the present; and he has been in the interval the chief factor in many of the important measures adopted in improving the educational machinery of the country. Gifted with intellectual faculties of a high order, possessing a large measure of common sense, and excellent oratorical powers, Mr. Kirkham has made his personal influence felt in every sphere of life in which he moved, either as a servant of the State, a citizen, or as a private individual. He has shown himself, and been universally acknowledged, to be a true and warm friend of educated Indians. Primary education and technical education have been in later years the chief subject of his anxious solicitude, and he has done not a little for their extension and development among the people of this country. But Mr. Kirkham has been not only a distinguished educational officer; and several years ago he made his influence felt amongst us as a prominent member of the Bombay Town Council and of the Municipal Corporation. In the latter body his clearness of exposition and oratorical powers distinctly raised the general level of municipal debating, and added considerably to the prestige of the one representative institution in this Presidency. Mr. Kirkham was a member of the new Municipal Corporation from the first, and had been for several years a member of the Town Council, at first as an elected member, and afterwards nominated by Government. While taking a prominent part in all questions of interest to the city, he was not forgetful of the claims of education; and the Corporation, at his suggestion, nearly doubled its contribution to primary schools. During the many years he has been Educational Inspector of the Central Division, Mr. Kirkham has been of great service to the missionary and other educational bodies in the administration of grants-in-aid awarded by Government.

The popularity and esteem in which both Mr. and Mrs. Kirkham have been held in Poona society, where they have spent several years in promoting the welfare of the inhabitants, received very gratifying testimony at the pleasant reception given them at Hirabag, the ancient pleasure-house of the Peishwa, on Saturday evening, the 26th ult. Both had won so much respect and appreciation from so many people of different nationalities in the capital of the Deccan that it was hardly likely they would be allowed to leave the country without some manifestation of the kind regards and grateful feelings of their friends and neighbours. Mr. and Mrs. Kirkham's kindness, sympathy, and good-will in dealing with native society have been specially productive of happy results; and the almost universal sense of loss which their departure evoked was testified to by the many regrets that had been recently expressed. The gathering included nearly all the European and native ladies and gentlemen engaged in educational and other work in Poona. Sirdar Khan Bahadur Dorabjee Padumjee echoed the general sentiment of the meeting when he stated that they were on the eve of parting with two of their best friends—in fact, two of the best friends of India and the Indians. Many of them had, he said, occasion to seek Mr. Kirkham's valued advice on matters social, or public, or even private, and were benefited by his wise counsels, the outcome of a well-balanced and practical mind, and sound and mature judgment. An accomplished gentleman and a man of great learning, Mr. Kirkham had always appreciated talents and learning in others; and there are many in the Presidency who would gratefully remember the benefits they had derived from his good advice and kind appreciation. The speaker did not forget the claims of Mrs. Kirkham to public gratitude. There could not be two opinions, he said, regarding the important part taken by the kind-hearted Mrs. Kirkham in the formation of the Poona branch of the National Indian Association, and in managing its affairs very ably for a number of years. In fact, if it had not been for her indefatigable exertions and unflagging energy, it was much to be doubted if the institution, which has contributed not a little to encourage female education and to promote friendly intercourse between Europeans and natives, between the rulers and the ruled, would have been placed on the firm footing it occupied. The Poona Municipality was grateful to Mrs. Kirkham for the visits paid by her to their girls' school and for the valuable suggestions made by her for the improvement of their status—suggestions that always proved very beneficial. Professor R. G. Bhandarkar also paid a graceful compliment at the meeting to Mrs. Kirkham. Sympathetic communicativeness had been a characteristic of Mr. Kirkham throughout his career, while Mrs. Kirkham had participated in all his feelings and modes of action; but passing through a womanly heart, they had become more graceful, tender, and charming. She had been the soul of the Poona branch of the National Indian Association, and had worked with zeal and sincerity towards the promotion of the objects of the Association, namely, female education and advancement, and social intercourse between Europeans and natives. In fact, she had to work so hard in connection with it that no other European lady had yet been found willing to take it up after her departure. Mr. Kirkham is too gallant a gentleman not to have cheerfully acknowledged "the various good works" done by his wife. When he heard the references to her unselfish and disinterested labours in many directions, they gave him, he confessed, great pleasure. He was sure the work she had done in Poona and in many out-of-the-way corners of his division had been a labour of love that would have been a reward in itself; but the recognition by them at the meeting would, he had no doubt, be very grateful to her; and it certainly was to him.

Mr. Kirkham was educated at University College, London, under eminent professors like De Morgan, F. W. Newman, Malden, and J. P. Green, afterwards a judge of the Bombay High Court; and having acquired a good education in many branches of knowledge, he subsequently enlarged it by a three years' study of law. Mr. Kirkham is a barrister-at-law, having been called to the Bar in the Middle Temple. Selected by the Secretary of State for service in the Educational Department, Mr. Kirkham came out to this Presidency in June 1862, and successively won the confidence of Mr. E. I. Howard and Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., the two first Directors of Public Instruction at Bombay after Mr. C. J. Erskine. Having energetically discharged the duties of Headmaster of the Poona High School for over four years, he was in November, 1866, appointed Principal of the Elphinstone High School at Bombay, which post he occupied for a period of seven years. He took an influential part in the organisation of secondary education in the Presidency, and was deputed by Sir Alexander Grant to represent the Government High Schools at a conference with Dr. John Wilson and other missionaries, at which the outlines of the first grant-in-aid code were settled, and at which Mr. Kirkham had many opportunities to use his knowledge and press his views in favour of secondary education. On leaving Bombay in 1869 Sir Alexander Grant bore public testimony to the value of Mr. Kirkham's work in secondary education; which was so far successful that the old building for the Elphinstone High School, next to the Small Causes Court, was found too small for the rapidly increasing number of students; and soon after the present magnificent building on the Esplanade had to be brought into use for its accommodation. Another memorial of Mr. Kirkham's activity at this time, as noticed recently by a Madras reviewer, was the following. In his own schools Mr. Kirkham had always himself taught the Chemistry and Physics required by the curriculum, and he was so impressed both by the natural aptitude of many native boys for Physical Science, and by the value of the discipline of such studies in the correction of the besetting sins of the average native student that, on his strong recommendation, all the chief High Schools of the Presidency were furnished with an adequate supply of Chemical and Physical apparatus. The peculiar value of Physical Science for natives of India may perhaps be considered a cardinal article in Mr. Kirkham's educational creed, for later on, in 1886, when the subject of technical education was engaging special attention, Mr. Kirkham submitted a scheme to Government for "the thorough reorganization of the Science instruction in High Schools with the following objects in view: (*a*) to make it more thorough and more practical; (*b*) to secure a nucleus of real scientific work, sound as far as it goes, in every High School, and to discover the boys with special aptitude in that direction and pass them on to the Science Colleges; (*c*) to secure the better preservation of the scientific apparatus." The scheme was cordially approved by his Excellency Lord Reay, the Governor of Bombay, himself an educationist of cosmopolitan width of knowledge, and was incorporated in all its details into the Government orders on the subject of technical education.

In November, 1873, Mr. Kirkham was appointed Professor of English Literature in the Elphinstone College, a post which he occupied with great benefit to the students for a period of five years. The reports of the Education Department for this period contain many extracts from Mr. Kirkham's reports, describing in an interesting manner his principles and methods of instruction. He put native students into the way of practising "audition," and then rapidly acquiring the power of thinking in and speaking English. He devised a course of lectures in which, he said, "the books prescribed by the University are not to be the sole end and aim of the students' attention, but merely incidents and illustrations in a systematic course of college instruction in the English language and literature." The course was to give the student "a knowledge of laws which might convert into organized knowledge what would otherwise be a crude and undigested mass of isolated facts." There can be little doubt, from these reports and from other contemporary testimony that Mr. Kirkham was a most laborious and inspiring college lecturer. Mr. Wordsworth, the distinguished Principal of the College, said that his reports were "as usual most instructive and interesting, and his methods of teaching, as already indicated, have my warm approval."

During the five years he was a Professor in the Elphinstone College, Mr. Kirkham came into prominent notice as a member of the Municipal Corporation and of the Town Council. As a warm advocate of local self-government, he expressed independent views on all matters that affected the interests of the city, leaning neither to one side nor the other, but always aiming to promote the welfare of the masses. He took a warm interest in the subject of primary schools for the working classes, and pressed it on public attention on all suitable occasions as the indispensable basis of industrial success.

In April, 1878, Mr. Kirkham was appointed by Sir Richard Temple to officiate as Educational Inspector in the Central Division, and continued in the office till May 1880, when he proceeded home on furlough on medical certificate for three years. He was confirmed in the office in March 1883 while on leave; and has held the appointment ever since. In November 1886, he was placed on special duty in England for the purpose of enquiring into the methods of technical education as adopted at home. On his return to Bombay, he submitted a report on the subject, which proved to be of great practical value, and for which he received the thanks of Government. In 1889, Mr. Kirkham was re-appointed by Lord Reay to be a member of the Municipal Corporation in order to effect the transfer to the Municipality of all the primary schools, which were up to that time administered by the Educational Department under Government. The transfer was an operation of some difficulty, but Mr. Kirkham managed it with much skill and judgment, for which he received the thanks of Government as well of the Joint Schools Committee. Two or three years ago, Lord Sandhurst appointed Mr. Kirkham, in conjunction with the Hon. Mr. N. N. Wadia, C. I. E., chairman of the Joint Schools Committee, to enquire into the question of school buildings in the city; and they prepared a scheme, according to which buildings were to be erected at considerable cost, amounting to several lakhs of rupees; but owing to the present troubles, the scheme has to be held in abeyance for brighter times. In various conferences and committees in connection with local self-government, Acts and bye-laws, and the proceedings of educational bodies, Mr. Kirkham was always a valuable co-adjutor, bringing his great knowledge and experience to bear upon the questions submitted for his judgment. When in July 1895, Lord Sandhurst elevated him to the Legislative Council, of which he has been a member ever since, the nomination was universally approved of as a recognition of the value of Mr. Kirkham's many sided activities. His most anxious work has been that of judging between the merits of rival schools and to apportion the grant-in-aid fairly and impartially to different claimants for Government help. For over a quarter of a century Mr. Kirkham's facile pen made the "Bombay Educational Record" the "guide, friend, and philosopher" of the whole class a educationists and teachers and directed their energies in the course most conducive to the interests of all concerned in the work of education. The "Bombay Educational Library and Museum," which was brought into existence at the suggestion of Mr. Chatfield, late Director of Public Instruction, owed much of its success to Mr. Kirkham since its inauguration by Sir James Fergusson in 1884. Mr. Kirkham is yet in the fulness of a bright and vigorous manhood, and it is the sincere with of his numerous friends that he may long be spared, in his native land, for the enjoyment of that rest and happiness to which his long and meritorious services in this country have duly entitled him.

THE S. S. IMPERATRIX.

THE following is the list of passengers proceeding by the Austrian Lloyd's s s Imperatrix, Captain T. Rassovich, from the Stream, to-day, 1st April, at 8 a.m.:—

FOR TRIESTE AND VENICE.

Mr M Anderson	Mr W Lustig
Mr and Mrs Q Bagshave	Mr and Mrs G H Mackail
Capt E D C Cameron	and child
Capt and Mrs H V Cox and infant	Mrs F G Mapplin, nurse and infant
Miss Downs	Mr and Mrs V Milward-Bassan
Mr A Duckwitz	Mr W von Naswetter
Mrs E H and Miss Durant	Mr G Ostermayer
Sir John and Lady Edge	Mr and Mrs R G Pantin and infant
Miss Edge	Mr E Plomer
Lady Edge's maid	Rev and Mrs Rehm, two children and one infant
Capt Edwards	Mr and Mrs E Richter, one girl and two infants
Mrs E R and Miss Elles	Mr T C O Scott
Mrs, Miss, Master Forman and Niece	Mr Otto Schutte
Mr J Frerichs	Mr N E Sevastopulo
Mr and Mrs Gavin Jones, daughter and Lady friend	Mr C W Simson
Miss Given	Mr G F Silvester
Mr Lancelot Hare	Mr H Smidt
Lieut T S Hichens	Mr G W Trotman
Mr F A Hill	Capt A J H Vanrenen
The Hon Mr T B and Mrs Kirkham and two daughters	Mr A Volgt
Mrs Little	Mrs and Miss Wright

MILITARY NEWS.

Military Works Department—Lieutenant-Colonel E. Glennie, Royal Engineers, is transferred from the Punjab to the Madras Command.

CAPTAIN S. J. CHAMIER, Royal Artillery, officiates as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Royal Artillery, Head-quarters, Bombay Command.

Corps of Sappers and Miners—Lieutenant L. E Hopkins, Royal Engineers, is posted temporarily to No. 3 Company, Bombay Sappers and Miners.

1-1st Gurkha Rifles—Lieutenant B. M. L. Rosebhurst, Wing Officer, 1-4th Gurkhas Rifles, is transferred in the same capacity as a temporary measure).

34th Punjab Pioneers—Captain G. L. Holland Wing Officer, 32nd Punjab Pioneers, to be Wing Commander, vice Captain Hogg, appointed 2nd-in-Command.

CAPTAIN H. F. LOCH, 1st Bengal Infantry, officiates as a Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, District Staff, Bengal Command, vice Major Donne, on leave.

MAJOR W. G. HAMILTON, D. S. O., 2nd Battalion, East Lancashire Regiment, officiates as an Assistant Adjutant-General, District Staff, Bombay Command, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Stowell, on leave.

12th Bengal Infantry—Major J. C. B. Craster, 2nd-in-Command, 5th Bengal Light Infantry is transferred in the same capacity, vice Lieut-Colonel Angelo, appointed Commandant, 5th Bengal Light Infantry.

At a West-End polling station a lady voter entered, and requested to be instructed how to vote. "Make a cross opposite the names you wish to vote for," said the polling clerk; "but you must not vote for more than two." "Which two shall I vote for?" inquired she. "Ah," replied the clerk, "as to that, I must not advise you." "Well, then, I shall vote for the first two names." So she gave one vote to a Progressive, and another to a Moderate, and went away satisfied.

THE LATE SIR SYED AHMED KHAN.

A PERSONAL SKETCH.

THE grand old man of the Mahomedans, breathed his last on the 27th instant at Alighar, leaving behind him an honoured name and fame. His death, at the ripe age of eighty-one, has cast a gloom all over India, from one end to the other. The Moslems have lost a great leader, and noble patron, and the Government a most loyal subject. From an early age Sir Syed strained every nerve to ameliorate the condition of his co-religionists. Books and pamphlets were thought of as the best means of disseminating his opinions on both social and educational subjects. Accordingly he set to work, and as time went on learned works from the pen of Sir Syed were published and read by thousands of his co-religionists, and they had the desired effect, for many were awakened to their interest and strove to educate their children. In private life Sir Syed was simple in his habits. He was accessible to rich and poor alike. His countenance, although stern, lighted up cheerfully when speaking and revealed the warmth of his heart. He was gifted with exceptional foresight. As an instance of this, I may quote the opinion expressed by him to Mr. Smith, M.P., who was on a visit to Alighar, especially to see Sir Syed. At this time I was at Alighar as Sir Syed's guest and was present during the interview. Mr. Smith asked the noble Knight to give his opinion as to the tribal chiefs on the frontier. Sir Syed, his countenance lighting up as the Sun, readily replied: "Tell Government not to put faith in the tribal chiefs. They will turn round against British Raj." Six months after this what Sir Syed had foretold turned out correct.

From morning till evening Sir Syed was to be found at his desk seated on a raised sofa, either writing or dictating letters, correspondence etc., to his secretaries regarding the affairs of the college. Whenever he happened to talk about the condition of the Mahomedans his lips quivered with suppressed emotion, which often vented itself in tears producing a like effect on his hearers. It was his firm opinion arrived at by personal experience, that it was beneficial to the interests of Government to raise the condition of the members of ancient and noble families. Such men, Sir Syed thought, through long connection with their families had influence over thousands of their co-religionists who were not only at their beck and call, but who looked up to them for guidance and advice. He always said that fidelity, devotion, and sincerity were to be expected from men of ancient families, but not from upstarts who, to exalt themselves over others, would stick at nothing, and regardless of the interests of others would selfishly work for their own advancement either by hook or crook. The greatest boon among innumerable benefits conferred by Sir Syed on the Mahomedans was the establishment of the Mahomedan Anglo-Oriental College, which is the chief monument of his fame and unwearied labour. Young men of high familiy are educated there every year in increasing number and sent out in the world to fill positions of responsibility and eminence both under British Government and independent professions. The college doors are open to both Mahomedans and Hindus—a fact which bears testimony to the friendly feelings entertained by Sir Syed towards the Hindus of high and ancient families. Some generous Hindu princes, namely, the Maharajas of Patiala, Vizianagram, and Benares, Maharani Surnomoyi of Cossimbazar and others contributed liberally towards the college fund. Sir Syed was also overanxious to see education spreading among the peasantry and other classes of people. Rich and poor alike regarded him as their leader and patron. At Sir Syed's instance good care was taken at the Alighar College to instil in the minds of the Mahomedan youths a feeling of friendliness and affection towards the English Government, as he thought, and rightly too, that this was the best means of cementing the bonds of goodwill between the rulers and ruled. Sir Syed's innumerable services both to the community and the British Raj will never to forgotten, and in him Mahomedans have lost an illutrious, conscientious, and sincere leader, and the Paramount Government one of the strongest upholders of Imperial stability.

N. K.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

WARDS.		No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	3	0	
	Fort, Southern	0	1	5
	Fort, Northern	1	0	
	Esplanade	2	0	
B	Mandvie	6	0	
	Chuckla	4	1	
	Umarkhady	1	2	24
	Dongri	1	3	
C	Market	3	0	
	Dhobi Talao	5	4	
	Fanaswady	6	1	
	Bhuleshwar	3	1	31
	Khara Talao	1	0	
	Kumbarwada	7	2	
D	Khetwady	3	2	
	Girgaum	0	2	
	Chowpatty	7	0	15
	Walkeshwar	0	1	
	Mahalaxmi	10	1	
E	Mazagon	1	2	
	Tarwady	6	0	
	Second Nagpada	0	1	
	Kamatipura	3	3	64
	Tardeo	1	1	
	Byculla	15	10	
	First Nagpada	2	1	
F	Parel	13	7	
	Sewree	2	3	32
	Sion	4	2	
G	Mahim	7	2	
	Worlee	2	4	10
	Water Division	0	0	
	N.-R. & Unknown	42	0	4
	HOSPITALS.			
	Parsee		1	
	Jaia		1	
	Grant Road		3	
	St George's		0	
	Mahim Custom		0	
	Wari Bunder		0	
	Adamjee Peerbhoy		0	
	Jain, Parel		0	
	Telagu		0	
	Ripon Road		0	
	Hindu		2	
	Dharavi		0	
	Arthur Road		4	
	Nizampura		0	48
	Custom Rd		0	
	Goculdas Tejpal		0	
	Dariasthan		1	
	Modykhana		7	
	3rd Bhoiwada		0	
	Port Trust		0	
	Bai Motlabai		0	
	Police		1	
	Madunpura		3	
	S Multani		1	
	Bhatia		1	
	Kolsa Mohlla		1	
	Govt. House, Parel		7	
	Maratha		10	
	Genl Mahomedan		2	
	Total	161	102	233
Total plague deaths to date		25,734	23,326	
Total same date last year				160

CHOLERA.

Attack	1
Death	0

It is reported that a rumour has been set afloat that the Bombay Plague Committee desire to remove all private Hospitals outside the city. The Plague Committee request us to state that this is quite untrue.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF INOCULATION.

The Plague authorities are at present framing rules to exempt from segregation and quarantine those persons who have been inoculated with Professor Haffkine's prophylactic serum. The present scheme is the outcome of the satisfactory data obtained by Dr. Harvy as to the effect of the serum, with which he was inoculated while he was in Bombay a few days ago.

The annual Jatra to be held this year on the occasion of the car festival of Rameswara Devaru at Devavrida, Mudgere Taluk, Kadur District, will last for a fortnight, commencing from the 22nd March. In view of the prevalence of cholera in South Kanara and of plague in several parts of British India, and especially in the Bombay Presidency, it is hereby notified for public information that attendance at the Jatra this year is attended with great risk. Intending visitors will, therefore, be well advised if they defer attending the Jatra till next year.

Major-General G. Hogg, C.B., is appointed member and chairman of the Poona Cantonment and Suburban Plague Committee, vice Major-General J. Duncan.

MEDICAL OFFICERS' REPORTS.

These reports showed that in the Colaba District two cases of plague were detected, one at No. 11, Gun Carriage Street and the other at Middle Colaba, and were removed to the Maratha Hospital. In the Fort District three cases were recorded as under:—A roadside case was found at Bori Bunder and was removed to the Oomer Jamal Hospital; another case occurred in the lines of the 21st Bombay Native Infantry, and the third at No. 21, Frere Road, and were removed to the Modikhana Hospital. A resident of B ward was found suffering from plague on roadside at Hornby Road, near the Crawford Markets, and was removed to the Oomer Jamal Hospital. A death from plague occurred in No. 103, Hornby Road, the case of which had been brought from C ward. A case was admited into the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital from Kolbhatwady, Girgaum, and was removed to the Modikhana Hospital. In the Mandvie ward three plague cases, one case of suspicious fever, and seven deaths were recorded. In C ward (north), Kumbarwada, Khara Talao, and Bhuleshwar, no cases and five deaths were recorded. In the same ward (south), Dhobie Talao, Market, and Fanaswady, two cases and four deaths were registered. In D ward (east) the medical officer and sub-inspectors inspected nineteen houses, including fifteen chawls. Dr. Foy removed a case of plague; Dr. Seervai certified one death from plague in house No. 142 Foras Road, Dr. Da Costa removed a case of plague from house No. 8, Behram Hall Lane, and certified a death from plague in house No. 45, Mugbhat Cross Lane. In the same ward (west) 316 houses and forty-two chawls were inspected by the sectional staff. Three cases of plague, one case of suspicious fever, and one death were recorded. In E ward, Byculla section showed eleven cases and four deaths; Mazagon section three cases and two deaths. Nagpada section no cases and one death; Kamatipoora section two cases and four deaths; and the Tardeo section no cases and no deaths. In the Parel and Mahim Divisions four plague cases and one death due to the same disease were recorded. Twelve contacts were removed to a camp.

SEGREGATION CAMPS.

There were, yesterday, 1,273 persons in the Goculdas Tejpal Camp, 735 in the Churney Road Camp, 373 in the Modikhana Camp, 157 in the Wari Bunder Camp, and 1,389 persons in the Bandora Detention Camp.

PROHIBITION OF FAIRS.

The Government of Mysore, have directed the prohibition of the undermentioned Jatras to be held in the Shikarpur Taluk, in the Shimoga District:—(1) Tograsi, Shikarpur Taluk, on Paguna Suddha 9, lasting about eight days (2ad March). (2) Chendraguti, on Chaitra Babula 9 (14th April). (3) Shikarpur Hucharayanaswami Jatra, Chaitra Suddha 15 (6th April). All persons arriving at the said places at the time of the Jatra will be sent back.

But between the Mithakhels and the Khasikhels was a long-standing feud. An ancient quarrel, as bitter as any in Verona, and Durkhani was by her parents betrothed to "Paris"—in the shape of Payawal, a powerful chief of the Babozai, a third sept of the clan. The mutual passion of the lovers remained a secret, and Durkhani observed a life of such privacy that even at festival times, when social restraint is a good deal relaxed, no one could get a view of her face. With difficulty she is persuaded to to go to her cousin Basaki's wedding, though a long-promised bridesmaid, and only goes on the condition that she may remain closely veiled in her mantilla, if such a word may be used as a translation for a garment which covers not merely the face but the figure. Vowed to keep herself secluded from the view of either man or woman she sets out accompanied by her duenna, who is no other than the foster-sister of Julliet's nurse, for she never loses an opportunity of pouring into her mistress's willing ear the praises of her lover. The cousins "gladden their hearts by recalling the events of their childhood," but none can succeed in obtaining a glimpse of the fair one's face. Bar is vie with one anocher in making verses in her honor, verses of "such sweetness as to make e'en the sad smile and the happy weep." They sang quatrains and roundelays till they were quite exhausted, but in vain. Durkhani unveiled not her face.

Anon comes Adam, who is two of his bosomen, who commence a serenade outside the courtyard, the verses of which in some of the metrical versions make up a large par: of the poem. Durkhani, touched by the strains, inquires from the duenna as to the singer. "A green parroquet is he," says she—the parroquet being held a type of manly beauty, as the nightingale is of song—" apparelled in right proper garments, and his two friends are his wings. If thou desirest to see him, this is thy time. Soon will he fly away, and then thou will grieve, for his name is Adam." One of the "wings" extols her raven tresses, the other "her dainty arms, that, like polished blade, have cut in twain Adam's heart;" while he sings of the beauty of her face. laments in most touching notes his unhappy case, and speaks of seeking exile in some distant land. Durkani, recognising the voice, her resolution no longer avails against the pleadings of her heart, and despite the duenna's cautions she, "INFLAMED WITH THE WINE OF LOVE."

Flings the veil from her face, and, rushing out of the chamber to meet her lover, falls fainting to the ground.

Modesty and shame, nay, wisdom her forsook:
Forgotten are by her the precepts of the book.

Her kinsfolk upbraid her for this most unseemly conduct, accuse her of being bewitched, and proceed to fumigate her with wild rue to avert from her the evil eye. "Good aunt," she replies, "have done, I am not bewitched, and since I have by the flame of love been burnt, scorch me not again with fire. If you would cure me, send me forth with Adam, that I may fly with him." The secret is out; from that time their love is a matter of notoriety.

Than, in the version as compiled by Maulvi Ahmad comes what may not inappropriately be compared with the balcony scene. Durkhani and her party have gone home to their winter quarters in Lower Bazdarra, the lovers contriving to meet again en route at their favorite springs. To Taus Khan's house, with much caution, comes at dusk the Yusafzai Romeo, with Mercutio and Benvolio (Miru and Balo), and by the aid of a ladder made of a cradle, scale her courtyard. Balo holds Adam's horse Majnun, "the love bewitched." Miru keeps watch; the usual trouble-some boy Peter (Bacha) is silenced by a gift of some silver, and under the close curtain of civil night, some very dramatic love passages took place. Parting is such sweet sorrow, Durkhani will not let her lover go, though "she reflects that if day dawns, and her father becomes aware of Adam's presence, he may say naught to her, but he will kill him, and her heart will break."

The walls are high and hard to climb,
And the place death, considering who thou art,
If any of my kinsmen find thee here.

are lines that might almost have been stolen by the Pushtufbard.

Now comes the soft breeze of the morning—"Nasim-i-Sahar." The nurse is uneasy, "the cocks begin to crow," but it is Adam that urges, "methinks it still is night, the birds have crowed too soon." They are

STILL EXCHANGING VOWS.

When "the village priest chants the call to prayer" and Miru has to interfere, and the nurse, abusing the rashness and imprudence of Adam, to contrive a pretext to remove the watchman.

Adam's love-lorn condition becomes obvious to everybody. "He is madly in love with Durkhani," says his father. "What makes my dear brother look so sad?" remarks his little sister. Durkhani declares her heart is broken; Payawal, the betrothed, who is away hunting, hears enough to bring him back hastily, and, filled with jealousy, he insists on hurrying on the marriage feast.

Durkhani is forced to consent, but quoth she to him, "So in a dream have I learnt that in seven days' time I must die, but if peradventure I survive, then I will be here for thee." Payawal consents to so much grace, and thereon is called in the Friar Lawrence, Pir Salih the trusted confidant and preceptor, who with the nurse arranges a plot to carry off the lady by force on the day fixed for her wedding with Payawal. Adam, moreover, goes to a tribal chief, Mir Bami, and in approved Pathan form throws himself upon him, a suppliant for assistance, which is given in the shape of 300 armed men, and a promise of shelter. These, and 100 of his own, Adam arranges as his supports, while Miru and he, at a given signal, catch up Durkhani and the duenna in the approved Lochinvar manner, are off at speed and in Mir Bami's house before Payawal's forces are fairly aware of what has happened.

Events in the tragedy now proceed a space. Mir Bami is heavily bribed by Payawal to give up Durkhani—an act of treachery, from a Pathan point of view, of unpardonable baseness. So much so, that Mir Bami's son, Gujar Khan, the friend of Adam, attacks his own father, and resolutely pursues him until the encompasses his death. Death alone was not even sufficient to wipe out the dishonor of betraying a

AN INDIAN BORDER ROMANCE.

A PATHAN ROMEO AND JULIET.

THE following interesting romance of the North-Western frontier of India is extracted from Mr. Edward E. Oliver's work, "Across the Border; or Pathan and Biloch":—

Like the rest of the world, the Pathan has his romance, in fact far more of it than most of his neighbours in Hindustan. Elphinstone doubts if there are any people in the East, except the Afghan and Pathan, that know anything of the sentiment of love, according to the Western idea of that passion. There are many border courtships that are not done according to rogulation, and much love-making managed without a go-between. An enterprising Khan does not always wait till the arrangements about the hiri, or marriage dowry, are made up. If he does not mind fighting, he can get a sweetheart without her parents' consent, by stealing a lock of her hair, snatching off her veil, or mantilla, or the still simpler expedient of cloping with her. Nor is the Yusafzai always so dull as to observe the etiquette laid down for him of waiting till the marriage ceremonies are over before seeing his bride. He steals under cover of night to her house, and has a secret understanding with mamma, who contrives to leave the couple alone together and square papa, by whom the visit would be considered a deadly affront if he officially knew it. And these little kisses under the rose, "sports of the betrothed," as they are termed in Pushtu, no doubt compensate for any little delay in the remaining negotiations.

Their ballads, songs, and tales moreover, mainly tell of love and war, occasionally in a very dramatic way. There is no border Shakspeare, but the most popular of all the Border poems or tales might have been based on the story of Romeo and Juliet. Famous, more especially throughout the whole Yusafzai country—it tells in good manly Pushtu the touching story of the loves of Adam Khan and Durkhani—it is perh

refugee: the whole of the perfidious chief's clan were afterwards seized with leprosy, and gradually died out, nothing of it surviving but the disgrace, which has caused the very name of Mir or Pir, Bami to become a synonym for an exceptionally treacherous man—a border Judas.

Gujar Khan unites his forces with Adam, but both are drawn into an ambuscade by Payawai, and though the latter is beaten off, the bala is killed, and Adam badly wounded. Durkhani, meanwhile, spends her days and nights in tears waiting for succour from Adam: her only solace the tending of two flowers in the garden, one named after herself, the other after her lover. On the day of the ambuscade the flower named after Adam appears to droop and languish from sympathy, and while she is watching it, Payawai enters with his drawn sword, wet, as he boasts, with the heart's blood of Adam. The trial is fatal. "Overwhelmed with grief and sorrow, Durkhani sinks senseless to the ground," and dies, "her hands and apron filled with flowers." The news is carried to Adam in his village, where his wounds have been bound up, and his kinsfolk are trying to induce him to find consolation in the charms of a beautiful young maiden named Gulneza, "the flower-loving one." The flower-loving one is not altogether coy, "but he will none of her." "Were all the fairest damsels in the world assembled together, they could not equal a single finger nail of Durkhani," he says; and when he hears of her fate, he starts up, his wounds burst out again, and he gradually sinks from weakness, calling on his mistress's name.

GOA NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, MARCH 29.

On the 24th instant his Excellency the Governor-General, accompanied by his staff, visited the province of Salsette. At the station of Margaum his Excellency was received by the principal authorities, both civil and military, and a large concourse of people. Dr. Quintino Mascarenhas, the president of the Municipal Corporation, read an address on behalf of the people of the province welcoming his Excellency, and at the close of the address gave *vivas* to the Portuguese nation and to the Governor-General. His Excellency made a concise reply, declaring that in the discharge of his duty towards the people entrusted to his care he wished to enquire personally as to all their wants by visiting the several places and by putting himself in close contact with them. His Excellency then proceeded to the Church of Margaum, where he was received by the clergy, and a "Te Deum" was sung by a special choir, the band playing the National Anthem. At one o'clock a lunch was given, to which the principal authorities, the chiefs of several departments, the directors of the press, etc, attended. The President of the Municipal Corporation proposed the toast of the Governor-General, who made a suitable reply. Mr. Abilis de Sa, Railway Inspector, seconded the toast, saying that the Railway way a kanker that was gnawing at the core. He had made several endeavours to improve the situation, but nobody had seconded his efforts until at last he found Colonel Machado, who had taken up the question seriously. After lunch his Excellency visited the public schools, the offices of the administrators of the communities and confraternities, and other public buildings. Some of the surrounding villages sent dancing parties in honour of the occasion. In the evening the public offices and some private houses were illuminated. On the next day his Excellency visited the parishes of Chandor, Macazana, Curtorim, Rachol, and Raia, receiving everywhere enthusiastic demonstrations of respect and sympathy. Mr. Leopoldo da Costa made a brilliant speech at Raia. His Excellency was highly pleased, and cordially shook hands with the speaker. On Saturday, the 26th, the Governor-General continued his visit to the villages of Colva, Benaulim and others situated towards the seashore. On the 22nd instant the Governor-General paid a visit to the swami of the Hindus, who offered him a diamond ring, a pair of gold bracelets, two silk sarees and one shawl.—The committee of the centenary have been refused the Rs. 400 for which they applied the Government to be supplied from the famine fund in order to give a dinner to the poor on the occasion of the centenary.—His Excellency the Governor-General, with his A.-D-C.-in-waiting, the Chief Secretary-General, and the Secretary of Revenue Department, paid a visit to the Government Printing Press, and was pleased to find everything in order.—The chapter in their corporate capacity have manifested to his Grace the Patriarch of Bishop their extreme sorrow at the ordering by Government of the cremation of the Catholic dying of bubonic plague.—The Patriarch who had been on a visit to the seminary of Rachol and the Convent of Pillar returned to Pangim after an absence of a fortnight. As there are no lenten ceremonies in the Pangim church owing to its being under repairs the church of St. Ignez is to be utilised for these ceremonies. The Patriarch Archbishop has contributed towards defraying the expenses.—People are being vaccinated in the military Hospital in Pangim from the vaccine calves brought from Belgaum.—In gratitude to the late Mr. Bernardo Francisco da Costa, the Educational Inspector, his memory has been perpetuated by the Municipal Corporation of Almada, in Portugal, by naming a public street after him.—The Goa treasury has received cards and postage stamps of the centenary. The designs are beautiful. The ship St. Gabriel is prominent throughout the series. On the post cards there are six prominent engravings, the photo of Vasco da Gama, the church for Jeronymos (national anthem); the front portal of the same church; the castle of Pena; the tower of Balein; and the Cathedral of Lisbon. The African post cards contain besides the above the following; the old church of Conceicao, the church of Thomas, Royal Palace of Cintra, the convent of Christ of Thomar; the side portal of the church of Jeronymos. The construction of the model ship Vasco da Gama has far advanced and when ready it will be an exquisite work of art.—The committee appointed to devise a scheme for exporting salt to the Far East have had several meetings and their final report is expected shortly.—The Indian products and other curiosities intended for the exhibition on the occasion of the centenary of the discovery of India were sent to Lisbon by the last mail. Dr. Caetano Gracias undertook, at the request of Government, the classification and description of the articles sent to the above exhibition.—A subsidy has been voted by the committee of the Royal Archeological Museum of Goa for the printing of *Melopriox Indianis* of Mr. Joaquin Fillipe Soares, the *portries* of Mr. Floriano Barreto, and the life of D. Joao de Castro (the latter in English) by Mr. Amancio Gracias. A history of Goa written by Fr. Gabriel Saldanha is being printed. It is expected that the work will be a very interesting one.—H. E. the Governor has sent a proposal to the Junta Consultativa do Ultramar to do away with the school of arts existing in Pangim.—Rev. Antonio Azavedo is at present engazed in the work of arranging the decisions of the provincial Council of prelates held some years ago at Old Goa.—Several petitions have been forwarded to Government asking for long leases of lands in Satary.—The wearing of shoes has been made binding as an antiplague measure on the boatmen attached to the Customs.—During the months of January last there were in Portuguese India 612 births, 1,408 deaths, and 129 marriages. The death-rate among the females is greater than in the males. The cause of deaths is not shown, as is done by the Bombay Municipality.—The earnings of the W. I. P. Railway during the week ending 5th March, was Rs. 5,270 or Rs. 103-5-3 per mile against Rs. 3,548 or Rs. 69-9-1 per mile for the correspnding period of last year or an increase of Rs. 1,722.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

THE TENNENT MEMORIAL MARKSMEN'S CHALLENGE CUP.

CONDITIONS.

THE match to be shot off between the 1st and 15th April, yearly, distances 200, 500, and 600 yards. Seven shots and one sighting shot at each range. Positions —200 yards standing; 500 and 600 yards, any Military. Targets and Marking, Regulation. Ammunition, Government.

The following is the result of the Tennent Memorial Marksmen's Challenge Cup fired for at Cooria on the 31st March 1898:—

Rank and names.	200 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.	Total
Vol F H English	20	25	27	72
Lieut D J Sharp	20	25	24	69
Sergt J A McKinnon	20	22	24	66
Cr-Sergt E W Thomas	21	24	21	66
Capt F W English	19	27	20	66
Vol R H Selkirk	22	23	21	65
Capt T M English	17	23	17	57
Sergt E Chitts	17	23	15	55
Vol J A D'Cruz	22	17	8	47
Vol A D'Silva	16	23	retired	39
Sergt H Cassello	17	20	do	37
Corpl J J D'Souza	16	20	do	36
Corpl O H P Clyne	16	19	do	35
Vol F Gidney	18	16	do	34
Sergt J W Gordon	14	19	do	33
Corpl H Row	19	retired	do	19
Cr-Sert J E Keess	18	do	do	18
Cadet J Limpus	15	do	do	15

The winners of the Tennent Memorial Marksmen's Challenge Cup up to date have been as follows:—

	yds. 200	yds. 500	yds. 600	Total.
Won in 1883-84 by Capt R S Brown	22	19	24	65
" 1884-85 by Volunteer C Major	25	26	23	75
" 1885-86 by Lieut F C Brewin	23	21	24	68
" 1886-87 by Volunteer W Stephens	23	24	22	69
" 1887-88 by Qr-Mr-Sergt W Watkins	24	21	19	65
" 1888-89 by Volunteer W Stephens	23	23	22	68
" 1889-90 by Lieut T M English	24	22	20	66
" 1890-91 by Corporal G F Lund	22	21	21	64
" 1891-92 by Corporal G F Lund	16	25	27	68
" 1892-93 by Cr Sergt H Black	23	29	27	79
" 1893-94 by Cr Sergt H Black	23	27	22	72
" 1894-95 by Corporal G F Lund	21	25	25	71
" 1895-96 by Cr Sergt H Black	23	28	23	74
" 1896-97 by Captain F W English	24	25	23	71
" 1897-98 by Vol F H English	21	25	27	72

NEWS OF THE DAY.

SURGEON-COLONEL NEWMAN, Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal, has been transferred to the Punjab, and Surgeon-Colonel Hendley is posted to Bengal, Surgeon-Colonel Adams being appointed Principal Administrative Medical officer in Rajputana.

SURGEON-CAPTAIN JAMES JACKSON, M.B., Superintendent, Hyderabad Central Prison, has been appointed Superintendent of the Central Prison, Yeraoda, vice Brigade Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel S. M. Salaman, M.D. Mr. Daniel Solomon, Jailor of the Hyderabad Central Prison, will hold administrative charge of that Prison from the date of departure of Surgeon-Captain Jackson.

LIEUTENANT A. G. M. HOGG, has been appointed to act as Adjutant, Kolhapur Infantry Corps, and *ex-officio* Assistant to the Political Agent, Kolhapur.

FORTY-EIGHT municipalities in Madras have adopted special precautions against plague infection, and ten other municipalities hitherto inactive have been called upon by the Government to follow suit.

WE have every sympathy with the desire expressed by Mr. Allan Arthur at Monday's meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council, writes the *Pioneer*, for an early and definite announcement of the plans by which the Government propose to supplement the currency legislation of 1892; but his reference to "the selfish few at home who desire to flood India with a depreciating metal in the vain hope that bimetallism will be established," is as ignorant as it is unjust. What bimetallist ever desired to flood India with a depreciated metal? Or rather is not the fundamental principle and prime object of bimetallism to rehabilitate silver, which is, and must always remain, the currency of the millions of India and the metal into which they convert their savings? No bimetallist has ever asked that India should attempt to keep her mints open to silver, if all the world persists in boycotting the metal, and it becomes as cheap as potatoes. What they did ask was that the mints should be opened when other great countries like the United States and France offer to co-operate: and we believe that the refusal of the Government of India to accept this invitation was a gigantic blunder, which nothing in the blundering despatch they published on the subject justified. We hope the measures now in contemplation will keep exchange stable, and the experiment ought certainly to be made: but even if success is obtained in this respect, we shall be worse off than with international bimetallism. Sir James Westland tells us "on behalf of the Government of India" that the silver standard is now a thing of the past; but neither Sir James Westland nor any body else who shares his prepossessions for gold monometallism, can say for certian that the scramble for gold will not bring on disasters which will compel a return to that policy which Mr. Allan Arthur foolishly stigmatises as the fad of a selfish few.

ENERGETIC efforts are on foot for the destruction of locusts' eggs in the Jhelum district. It appears that the recent heavy rain induced these insects to deposit their eggs on soil that they would otherwise have rejected, by instinct, as being too hard. Some difficulty in getting at the eggs is the consequence. A special officer of the tahsildar class is controlling the operations.

THE other night the Emperor William was present at the performance of "Hamlet" by Mr. Forbes-Robertson's company in Berlin. Owing to the peculiar conditions at Kroll's Theatre, which make communication between the Royal box and the stage very difficult, his Majesty could not, the "Daily News" correspondent says, personally express to Mr. Forbes-Robertson and Mrs. Campbell his recognition, but before leaving the house he ordered one of the officials to convey to them his thanks and to tell them how delighted he was with their admirable acting. The Kaiser also intimated to Mr. Robertson (says a "Telegraph" message) that he would come again to see him play, and that he looked forward then to speaking to him personally.

THE Queen's own sitting-room at Cimiez is a very large and most cheerful apartment, with an immense bow window looking over the Mediterranean. The paper is gold-coloured with light blue curtains, and the oak and walnut furniture is upholstered in the same colour. There is a spacious balcony, which opens into a glass-covered gallery. The room looks to the south, and there is a magnificent view from the window. The dining-room, where luncheon will be served at two o'clock and dinner at a quarter to nine, is furnished in walnut, with curtains and upholstery of crimson velvet. There are two windows to the Queen's bedroom, which adjoins the sitting-room, one looking to the north and the other to the west, while the dressing-room has also two facing west. These rooms are decorated in the Louis XVI. style, with pink silk curtains, and furniture of inlaid mahogany. The Queen's bed, bath, and toilet furniture were all sent from Windsor, as also her Majesty's easy chair, writing chair, and footstool, besides a large number of family portraits and a big box of books.

THE Princess of Wales and Princess Victoria, who have arrived at Malborough House from Sandringham for the Drawing Room, are to leave London for Copenhagen, travelling by the Calais, Cologne, and Hamburg route. The Princess of Wales will be the guest of the King and Queen of Denmark at the Amalienborg Palace (where the Empress Dowager of Russia is also to be lodged) for six weeks, and Princess Victoria is to stay with her sister, Princess Charles of Denmark, at her flat in the immense palace of the King of the Hellenes. The Princess of Wales will pay a visit to her aunt, the Duchess of Anhalt-Bernburg (sister of the King of Denmark) at the beautiful chateau of Ballensteds, on the Hartz Mountains, either in going to Copenhagen or on her homeward journey.

MR. STEADMAN'S victory at Stepney is by no means to be set down to the weakness of his opponent. Major Evans-Gordon was, indeed, kept away from electioneering for a few days by illness, but he was an excellent candidate and had the most energetic support from canvasers of both sexes. That Mr. Steadman was strong enough to beat him is evidence of the hold which Mr. Steadman has over the constituency, and of the general revival of Liberalism in the East End. It is the opinion of those who know the constituency that no Conservative could have done better, and very few would have been so energetically supported. The fight was thoroughly good-humoured, and the ladies who went east to support either candidate had none but pleasant experiences.

A CURIOUS electoral experience comes from Westmoreland. There two brothers Thompson, both retiring members of the County Council, were opposed. After several recounts the First Brother was returned by a majority of one—by 181 to 180. In the other election there was a tie—each candidate polling 106 votes—but the Second Brother, by securing the Returning Officer's casting vote, was duly elected. This is a considerable family triumph to rest on the preponderance of one vote in two divisions.

LIBERALS as well as Conservatives deeply regret the death of Sir George Russell, the late member for East Berkshire. Sir George was always a most courteous opponent and went to great pains to reply to any inquiries on political matters addressed to him by constituents of all shades of politics. He was a fluent speaker, and was very popular in all parts of the constituency. It is strange that he should have survived by only a few months his great friend the late Mr. Mundella.

The latest addition to the vast collection of art treasures in the private apartments at Windsor Castle is a life-size bust in white marble of Prince Henry of Battenberg, by the Countess Gleichen, daughter of the late Prince Victor of Hohenlohe-Langenburg. This bust has been placed on a pedestal at the upper end of the corridor. The Queen intends to place a replica in one of the niches in the Prince Consort's mausoleum at Frogmore, which are intended to be receptacles for memorials of deceased members of the Royal Family. The Queen's large gallery of works by Angeli, of Vienna, is to receive an addition in the shape of a portrait of Prince Edward of York. An admirable portrait of her Majesty by this artist hangs in the Oak Room (the private dining-room) at the Castle, and in the Tapestry Room there are portraits by him of the Emperor William I. and the Emperor Frederick. One of the best works of Angeli in the private apartments at Windsor is his portrait of Dean Wellesley.

A REPORT has reached the Lahore paper that wheat is under contract for export at the present time from the plague-stricken districts of Jullendur and Hoshiarpur. We do not vouch for the truth of the rumour, but if it is correct, it is a most serious matter thus to risk sending the infection to Europe, and we invite the immediate attention of the authorities to the point.

As an instance of the value set upon their services in connection with the plague demand for female doctors, it may be mentioned that a native Female Hospital Assistant, whose ordinary pay is Rs. 40 per mensem with free quarters, asks for Rs. 200 per mensem, with advance-money and free house. For this sum it is possible to obtain trained European female medical aid.

AT the Anderson Memorial Hall last evening, H. E. Sir Arthur Havelock presided at the annual distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Christian College and F. C. M. High School. The meeting was of an influential character, and the Rev. Dr. Cooper, the Acting Principal of the College, read an interesting Report which formed a splendid record of results achieved during last year. At the conclusion of the function of the evening his Excellency delivered an appropriate speech, in which he characterised the Madras Christian College as a great institution, firstly as to the magnitute of its operations, secondly as to the perfection of its organisation, and thirdly as to the nobility of its aims. He rejoiced with the College authorities that the hope expressed last year that Dr. Miller's recovery was only a question of time seemed in a fair way to be fulfilled. Before the guests dispersed an accident happened in consequence of the students who were seated in the gallery on the balcony trying to rush down. The staircase leading to the ground floor collapsed, and about eight students were hurt, though none of them suffered very seriously.

ON the morning of the 23rd March, it was reported at Saidgi that some raiders (supposed to be Turi Khels) had attacked some Powindahs and had wounded a Levy sepoy who had gone to their assistance. Captain Jones, 14th Sikhs, and Mr. Lorimer (Political Officer in the Tochi) started off at once in pursuit, and pushing on rapidly with some sowars came up with the raiders in the Baran river, about 12 miles from Saidgi. Of the raiders, who were about twelve in number, two were killed and their rifles captured, and on our side one sowar was slightly wounded and one horse killed. The raiders had no loot with them. This is about the first raid that has received any punishment since the Tochi Peace Association was formed last June.

MR. CHRISTIE MURRAY tells in the *News of the Week* some stories of Carlyle on the authority of the late George Dawson, of Birmingham, who was an intimate friend of the Sage. When strolling through Germany in search of an authentic knowledge of the ground on which he was afterwards to stage "Frederick the Great," some Serene Transparency had heard of Carlyle and was anxious to meet him. "Carlyle, in a more amiable mood than common, was willing to encounter his aristocratic admirer, and, accompanied by Dawson, set out to call upon him. The Serene Transparency's major-domo intervened. Carlyle, in his customary wideawake, could not be received 'in that hat.' The Sage took off that hat, and punched it violently. 'Serene Transparency will see me in that hat or in no other.' The noble admirer, being close at hand, over heard the racket at his doors, came out to see what was the mater, recognised his eminent visitor from knowledge of his portraits, and, to the amazement of the major-domo, fell on his knees and embraced the illustrious legs." Whether Carlyle or the official of the household were the more amazed and startled Dawson could not tell.

CARLYLE and Dawson had with them on that occasion a quiet German bookworm, who did a great deal of the underground work for "Frederick the Great," and one night, having comfortably bestowed their great charge in a farmhouse some eleven miles from the city, Dawson and the bookworm betook themselves to Berlin, and had a quiet dinner to themselves, went to the theatre, sat up late over lager and a pipe or so, and, as a consequence of all this, breakfasted rather late in the morning. It was summer weather, and they took their meal in the garden. Up came a figure with flying coat-tails—Carlyle in a towering rage. "Call ye that a quiet place? Call ye that a quiet place? At three o'clock a score of cocks began to crow, and woke two score of dogs who barked till they woke a hundred oxen, who lowed till I came away. And ye call that a quiet place!"

A SINGULAR action has been begun in the Auckland Supreme Court. Miss Baker, a young lady is suing Dr. Arthur C. Purchase for £500 damages for personal injuries. It appears that the doctor was attending a patient who was in the hospital suffering from extensive burns, and was desirous of performing the operation of skin-grafting if he could obtain anyone was willing to give his or her skin for the purpose. The plaintiff and two others consented to do so, Miss Baker being under the impression that only a small piece of skin would be taken, and that she would suffer little inconvenience. Instead, however, 52 square inches were taken from her arm and leg while under chloroform, and she had to remain in the hospital for 11 days. The defence is that the plaintiff voluntarily consented to give what skin was required.

A WRITER to the *Etoile Belge* tells a capital story of Lord Palmerston. He says that Dumas pere was fond of quoting to him the following episode illustrative of John Bull's conservatism in the matter of introductions. At a soiree of the Duc Decazes in 1847 Lord and Lady Palmerston, then in Paris, arrived too late for formal presentation to the two literary "lions," Dumas and Victor Hugo. Shortly before the company separated, the host motioned to Dumas to leave a vacant chair between himself and his companion. With grave mein the British statesman conducted his lady thither. "What is the time, my lady?" "Half-past twelve, my lord." "Then I pray you remember that at that hour you sat between Alexander Dumas and Victor Hugo, an honour you may only enjoy once in a lifetime." So saying, he led his wife back to the hostess. The compliment, as well as the humour of English etiquette, were equally appreciated by the onlookers.

WHAT is said to be the smallest watch in the world is at present on exhibition in a shop window in Berlin. It is the latest triumph in the art of watchmaking—that art that has made such wonderful progress within the past decade. The Lilliputian timepiece was made in Geneva. Its diameter is less than half an inch; its thickness is little more than a tenth of an inch. The entire works of the tiny watch comprise ninety-five individual pieces. After having been wound up with the diminutive key the watch will run for twenty-eight hours. The most delicate tools and measuring instruments were made specially for its construction. The preliminary work in the making of the watch was very expensive, and the selling price is £250.

MR. GOSCHEN'S statements in the House regarding her Majesty's ship Powerful were official, of course, but there are some curious people who want to know the meaning of the hundreds of gallons of castor oil being taken on board at Singapore; why the vessel was sent to such a distant station when it was originally intended she should be employed nearer home; how it is that if the ship be such a success in the eyes of the officials her coal should cost nearly £12,000 for her voyage out to China; why she did not come up to the expected standard of speed; and lastly, how it was that on more than one occasion while on her passage to Hong-Kong the ship's company suffered very painfully for want of water, consequent upon her evaporators giving out. These queries embody some of the rumours which are current in naval circles, and it would be interesting to know whether or not they are based on truth.

THE series of successful functions in connexion with the S. P. C. K. closed the other day with a sermon in St. Paul's Cathedral by the Dean of Norwich, which for combined logic and eloquence was worthy of the best traditions of the English Church. Besides dwelling on the better known features of the works of the Society, he spoke in impassioned tones of the value of the brilliant Press of England, whose high moral tone, as a rule, was largely due to the way in which the S. P. C. K., by its varied literary publications, had set the example of a pure and healthy tone. The Dean, it may be interesting to mention, commenced his career on the "Irish Times," and is very proud of a gold watch presented to him when he terminated his connexion with that paper.

THE POSSIBILITIES OF BOMBAY AS A MANUFACTURING CENTRE.

AN observant traveller from Chicago, who visited Bombay during the present cold season, expressed his surprise that after having done so much in developing the cotton industry, so little attention had been given by Bombay men to the numerous other industries which should naturally be found in or near a city having such advantages of position, and business communication with the rest of India and with the world. This idea has doubtless occurred to many residents of the city, especially to those who have occasion to observe the great quantity of manufactured goods that passes through Bombay, much of which whether in metal, wood, fibre, or other material might with profit be made here. We have, in addition to cotton factories, engineer's workshops, belonging to the Government, to steamship and railway companies, and to private firms; flour mills, ice works, bone mills, silk and woollen mills, oil mills, rope works, and tanneries. We make paper, soap, hosiery, sewing thread, sulphuric acid, drugs, furniture, vehicles, sodawater, electrical apparatus, locks, ironmongery, brass furniture, safes, bricks, tiles, and pottery; a goodly show on paper. But the bulk of these articles are of a very inferior class. Our pottery is unfit for table use, our paper is brown, our leather inferior, and with certain notable exceptions, our products bear evidence of inferior skill on the part of the workman and no technical training at all on the part of his master. Bombay exports large quantities of scrap iron of all kinds, but it does not yet possess a forge that could convert it into rods and bars of small sections, and produce bolts, rivets and nails. We import all our white paper, all our best, roofing tiles, stained leather, table crockery, bottles, cutlery, and textile articles, and most of our best workmen.

It is not easy to make the intelligent foreigner understand all the reasons for the present state of the industries of Bombay. A reference to the Blue Book of Commercial Statistics reveals trade on such a scale that in any other large city would be accompanied by manufacture to a much greater extent than is seen here. Bombay, besides being in communication by sea with all the world, and by rail with all India, has a coasting trade by steamers and Native craft that leaves no place of any consequence on the seaboard untouched. With such very complete means for collection and distribution and with such an admirable system of docks, it is natural to expect a greater development in our industries, but it must be remembered that although coasting craft offer cheap means of transport, we have no inland navigation, such as is found in Europe, America, and other countries possessing rivers that are navigable the year through. Distances are so great in India that, although railway freights are moderate, Italian marble can be sold more cheaply in Bombay than that of Jubulpore. It is not this absence of inland navigation that stands most in the way of the increase of industries in and around Bombay. Our city stands on a small island, surrounded by salt water and 150 miles distant from the nearest river. The rain, which falls all in one season, runs for the greater part into the sea in Bombay, and the small part which reaches the wells of the city would be quite inadequate for its present requirements. Factories using to any great extent must at present provide sufficient ground space for storage water tanks to supply the boilers and condensers with water. These tanks are filled annually during the rains, and their level tells with what ease the ground water is drained during the dry season. This water tends to become less pure in course of years as the tanks are never cleaned. Mill tanks are made and used in Bombay on account of the dearness of the water-supply which is sold at a minimum price of 12 annas per thousand gallons by meter, the supply coming from the storage reservoirs of the Municipality at Vehar, Tulsi, and Tansa. Owing to habits of extravagance in the use and waste of water which has remained unchecked by the authorities, the water-works have been extended until the payment of the annual charges to be met have resulted in a fixed price imposed by the Municipality of 12 annas for all water sold by meter. The water-works are more than twice the size that the utmost needs of the city require. The wasted water has been estimated at from one-half to two-thirds of the daily supply, which, according to a recent statement of the Municipal Commissioner, amounts to thirty millions gallons. On the low estimate fifteen million gallons of potable water are being wasted daily in Bombay, bringing no return except an injury to the public health. This matter was treated in a recent vigorous article which appeared in the *Times of India*, and which embodied a suggestion which we should be glad to see carried out. It is to the effect that the Bombay water-works should be taken out of the control of the Municipality and made over to a responsible company. Arrangements might be made for the return of the control to the Municipality when the Corporation should give unmistakeable evidence of its capability, but this transfer does not concern the present generation. Next to an adequate supply of good water for the domestic and personal requirements of the people, the supply for industrial purposes yields to none in importance. Since the waste, which has been so frequently condemned of late by estimate, is stopped, there will be no improvement in revenue from the water, but every gallon of the surplus that is sold for industrial or even for agricultural purposes will be clear gain to the city. The whole of the surplus should be sold at the best price obtainable: what remained beyond industrial requirements would be taken at a fair price by the agriculturist. We commend this subject to the serious consideration of the manufacturers of Bombay.

As an alternative to municipal supplies we would draw the attention of Bombay manufacturers to an opinion that is gaining ground among men interested in the subject, that by boring to a sufficient depth on Bombay Island an artesian water-supply could be obtained from the Ghats. The opinion is based on the existence of fresa springs of water which exist off the coast near Kennedy Island, and which, it is presumed, come from a water-bearing stratum, at present underlying a stratum of rock which extends from the Ghats across the harbour and forms Bombay Island. Any other industrial body than that of the slow moving Bombay mill-owners would long since have settled the question by a conclusive experiment, which, if it succeeded, would enable a single mill, or groups of mills, to have their own water-supply and dispense with the tanks which now occupy so much valuable ground. The cost of boring artesian wells has been much reduced of late years and the speed of the work has been accelerated.

The abnormally high price of the water-supply—a price that nothing can justify, seems to us to stand more in the way of the extension of manufacturing industries in and around Bombay than any single circumstance we know of.—*Textile Journal.*

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

REMARKABLE INCIDENT.

THE *Standard's* New York correspondent telegraphed on March 6 that, according to a telegram from Tacoma, a detachment of United States troops had been sent to haul down the British flag on the White Pass. The flag seems to have been hoisted by the Mounted Police under orders from their Government. A later telegram from Washington states that Sir Pauncefote called upon President McKinley at the White House, on March 8, in order to inform him that the matter of the alleged incursion of a British force into Alaska and the planting of the British flag on the summit of the White Pass would be satisfactorily adjusted, and that the force would be withrawn if found to be on the American side of the border.

Mr. McMullen, Liberal, with the consent of the Government, has introduced a bill into the Canadian Parliament providing that any person desirous of owning or occupying or of becoming director of any mining interest in Canada must be a resident of Her Majesty's realm for at least twelve months or of a country in which there is no alien labour law against Her Majesty's subjects. This measure is a set-off to the American bill against the granting of bonding privileges at Fort Wrangell.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 31st March 1898.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	29	2	40 p.m.	31	7
Siberan	31	2	42 p.m.	...	21
Suez	31	2	55 p.m.	...	13

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 31st March 1898.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	27	...	1
" Karachi	...	18	...	1
" Madras	...	17	...	1

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 6d. per bottle.

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FATAL DUEL BETWEEN DEPUTIES

SIGNOR CAVALLOTTI, leader of the Radicals in the Italian Chamber, was killed in a duel with Signor Macola, also a deputy on March 6. The meeting was the result of statements reflecting on Signor Cavallotti made by Signor Macola in a Venice newspaper. The seconds had twice declared that there was no cause for a duel, and it was only when the two politicians, who were close friends, felt that their position before the public was becoming ridiculous that they decided to fight. At the third encounter, the point of Signor Macola's sword entered his opponent's mouth. Signor Cavallotti sank down and died within five minutes. At first it was believed that he has been only slightly injured. Signor Cavallotti put his hand to his mouth, and when he withdrew it it was covered with blood. He could not utter a word, it was seen that the jugular vein was severed. The doctors and seconds carried the deputy to Vellino Cellere, the house of the Countess of Cellere, where he was laid on a bed. An attempt was made to perform tracheotomy and artificial respiration, but Signor Cavallotti died almost immediately without being able to speak. The death of Signor Cavallotti caused a great sensation in Rome. All the newspapers regret his tragic end. The theatres in Rome were closed, the sitting of the Chamber was suspended, and marks of mourning are general. The obsequies commenced at Rome, on March 8, and constituted a most imposing ceremony. Over twenty thousand persons took part in the procession, which was witnessed literally by all Rome, and included 135 deputies, several Garibaldian veterans, wearing the picturesque traditional red shirt, together with members of all the democratic societies in Rome, as well as many from the provinces, all carrying banners. Countless wreaths of fresh flowers were borne by the people in the procession. Very touching speeches were delivered at the railway station before the departure of the train conveying the body to Milan, and many of the deceased's friends and former companions-in-arms were in tears. The duel, on March 6, was the thirty-third which Signor Cavallotti had fought. Deputy Macola, his antagonist, was (says the *Daily Chronicle's* Rome correspondent) the *Time's* correspondent in Erythrea during the last campaign. Signor Cavallotti was distinguished as a patriot. Besides fighting in the cause of Italian independence and taking a vigorous part in the politics of his country, Cavallotti had written a great deal for the Italian stage. He was also something of a scholar, and had translated Tyrtæus with considerable success. As a politician he was best known as an opponent of the Triplice and the policy of Signor Crispi. The *Standard's* Rome correspondent telegraphs that, although duellists are rarely punished in Italy, Deputy Macola is to be prosecuted, as well as the seconds.

A RUSSIAN VIEW OF OMAR KHAYYAM.

LORD REAY presided at a meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society on March 8, when a paper was read by Professor E. Denison Ross on a recent contribution to the study of Omar Khayyam.

The paper was for the most part a translation of an article by Professor Schukovski, an eminent Persian scholar, and which threw much fresh light on the personality of the Astronomer-poet, and on the compilation of the quatrains. The lecturer said that it seemed a pity that an important contribution to so popular a subject should remain for ever hidden from the eyes of those admirers of Omar Khayyam who knew no Russian. One might say with absolute certainty that in Persian literature, at any rate, no poet was to be found who held so singular a position, nor one who up to the present time had attracted so much attention or called forth such sharply-conflicting criticisms as Omar Khayyam. By different critics, such as Renan, Garcin de Tassy, and Fitzgerald, he had been regarded in the most various lights. The question was how such radical difference of opinion were to be accounted for. Professor Schukovski was of opinion that the solution lay in the study of what were called Omar's quatrains. This collection, in spite of its glaring inconsistencies, afforded material on which to base our estimate of the poet. Attempts to fathom Khayyam's nature had been rendered difficult by the fact of our almost entire ignorance of the main history of his outer life, and of the people whom he mixed. One of the few stories connected with Omar—namely, that of the three talented school friends—was full of obvious anachronisms and drawn from apocryphal sources. Our only means of dissipating the mist which enveloped the personality of the poet was the careful study of the collected quatrains and the indication of fresh biographical notices connected with him. Professor Schukovski, summing up the estimate of the poet which he had formed, called him a man of moral purity, an observer of life; one who loved his God and struggled to master the eternal, the good, and the beautiful. Khayyam's lively protests and his heated words in freedom's cause brought upon him many bitter moments in his life, and exposed him to numerous attacks at the hands of the clergy, and especially of the Shiite community. Then, as now, persons were not wanting who, failing to understand Omar, regarded him as an unbeliever, atheist, and materialist. But in the course of centuries the people of Persia and India, realising, perhaps instinctively, the injustice of former reproaches, had taken to publishing and reading Omar Khayyam in collections side by side with Abu Said, Abd-Allah Ansari, and Attar—that was to say, with mystic Sufis of the purest water, men whose moral and religious reputations were spotless.

At the conclusion of Professor Ross's paper a discussion followed, in which Lord Reay, Mr. Whinfield, Mr. Heron Allen, and others took part.

RUSSIA AND BRITISH TRADE.

THE *Times*, in a leading article, thus briefly sets forth some of the instances in which Russia has opposed Great Britain in the Far East within the last two years and a-half.

In the summer of 1895 the Russian Minister at Pekin, Count Cassini, ostentatiously co-operated with his French colleague in compelling the Chinese to perpetrate an outrageous violation of the Burmese Convention concluded with us only fifteen months before. In this question Russia, of course, had absolutely no direct concern. Her only objects can have been to oblige France, and to "spoil the face" of England throughout and beyond China by inciting a decripit Power to insult her. We exacted satisfaction, but it may be doubted if the satisfaction was known to those or appealed to those who perfectly well knew and understood the insult. The co-operation of Russia with France in opposing the opening of the West River—not to British commerce only, but to the commerce of all the world, including that of the protesting Powers—was a similar act of gratuitous unfriendliness. The clauses of the original Manchurian Railway Convention excluded all other European nations, as well as ourselves, from participation in that undertaking, but as we were perhaps [the only nation likely] to embarkon any considerable scale in such an undertaking they probably were aimed chiefly at us. The efforts of Russia to procure the expulsion of Mr. M'Leavy Brown from the employment of the Korean Government, in open disregard of the terms of his contract with that state, were perhaps the most wantonly offensive of her attacks upon us. It will be

PURELY PERSONAL.

THE late Mr. George Muller was accompanied to Bristol in 1832 by Henry Craik, who was associated with Mr. Muller in all his work till his death in 1866. The orphan homes in Ashley-down were "established with a twofold object," in Mr. Muller's own words, "of proving to the Church and the world that there was still a living God who heard and answered prayer, and next to promote the spiritual and temporal welfare of the orphans." The first of the present range of buildings was finished almost fifty years ago, a London architect having drawn the plans and superintended their erection gratuitously. Since 1872 Mr. James Wright, son-in-law of Mr. Muller has been associated in the directorship of the Orphan Homes and other institutions established by Mr. Muller.

Some incidents connected with the death and funeral of Miss Frances Willard are reported in the "Christian Commonwealth:" "How beautiful it is to be with God—with God—with God!" That was the last connected sentence Frances Willard uttered. She sank back on her pillow and entered upon a long sweet sleep. Two or three times a smile swept over her face and her lips moved—"God—come—come," were the words listening ears heard, and then the lips ceased to move. It was exactly midnight when she died, and immediately the trembling watchers broke into the White Ribbon song, "Blest be the tie that binds."

After her death Miss Willard was robed in white satin, and on her breast lay a heart of white roses, placed there by Lady Henry Somerset's cabled request. A special Wagner carriage was put at the disposal of the funeral party by the New York Central Railroad for the journey to the West. The body lay in state at Willard Hall, Chicago, for six hours. At Evanston it was escorted to "Rest Cottage" by the leading citizens and students of the University, "Home, Sweet Home" being sung when it crossed the threshold. The casket was interred in a vault, where it will remain until spring, when it will be placed beside that of her mother in the family lot.

Mr. Lewis Ball, of the Compton Comedy Company, now in his seventy-eighth year is, I suppose (writes a Glasgow representative), the oldest *actor* on the stage, though there may be even older men in the profession. He has actually been seventy-seven years on the boards, for at the tender age of two calendar months he was carried before the footlights to impersonate the infant Elizabeth in "Henry VIII.," at the little theatre at Morpeth. Mr. Ball doesn't remember the incident himself, but he still treasures the baby fee of one shilling with which his mother was presented on the occasion—"the first honest shilling I ever earned" he says. This infant *debut* was followed by a number of other baby appearances, then came small child parts, then boys, and so forth, the continuity of Mr. Ball's stage career having never been broken since that dramatic christening in 1820.

Mr. Ball has contrived with great good luck to escape the ordinary interviewer, for he is unwilling to relate off-hand what he is himself putting into permanent form as an autobiography. For some years he has been writing these reminiscences of his long life. He remembers Edmund Kean, and is brimful of stories about his personal association with Macready, Phelps, Buckstone, Charles Dillon, Mathews Helen Faucit, Madame Vestris, and all the celebrities of the early Victorian stage. "There will be no romancing in my book," he says; "it will be all fact, historically correct at any rate, whatever value may attach to it. It is proving a labour of love to me in the winter of my days, but it will not see print till I am gone."

H.M.S. Rapid recently called at Cairns in Northern Queensland, a town with a large Chinese population, among whom a boisterous party of bluejackets from the warship ran riot when on shore leave, with the result that a bill for £125 damages was forwarded to the captain, together with the following explanatory letter: Misser Captain—What for you send him sala man along my fellow countryman shop, smash em window steal em hat, blake em door. What for your salaman blake em window; window no lun away. My countryman want blake em sala man; sala man lun away. Window more better sala man. I get your countryman makem bill longa you. Suppose you no pay him, ms teile your Missis Queen. She no pay, ms tell em ms Emperar. Look out! Suppose she no pay him bill. Got Save em Queen no more. No more Chinaman callem Queen good fellow. Goodbye, Misser Captain; hope you no catchee seasick. Whether the Chinaman's claim was settled the report saith not, but the letter is an excellent specimen of the "pidgin English" so largely the language of the Far East.

Few persons are better qualified to speak on the Chinese question than Mr. A. R. Colquhoun, whose paper at the Royal United Service Institution will, it is to be hoped, attract general attention. Mr. Colquhoun was originally connected with the Indian Public Works Department as engineer. In 1879 he was secretary and second commissioner of the Government Mission despatched to Siam and the Siamese Shan States. Later, in conjunction with Mr. Holt Hallett he formed the project for the connexion of India and China by railway. This led to the exploration by him and Mr. Wanab through Southern China in 1881-2 and by Mr. Hallett in Siam and the Shan States in 1883-4, during which they traced out the best path for the then proposed system of railways.

In 1883 Mr. Colquhoun left India for China and Tonquin as special correspondent of the "Times," in which capacity also he acted during the Franco-Chinese War. As long ago as 1885 he addressed the London Chamber of Commerce in favour of the alliance of England and China so as to frustrate the aims of France and Russia in the East while in China he did all he could to increase the friendly feeling of the Chinese Government for the English, and was entrusted by Li Hung Chang with a message to the Viceroy of India, proposing the connexion of India and China by telegraph via Burmah and the Shan States. During recent years Mr. Colquhoun has been in London and has made many valuable contributions to the discussion of the Far Eastern question.

The Robert Louis Stevenson memorial is to be closed on March 31. The "British Weekly" hears that the result so far has been disappointing, alike in America and in this country. A good many seem rather inclined to favour the plan of putting a tablet in St. Giles's Cathedral, Edinburgh, but nothing so far has been settled.

Few millionaires nowadays preach the Gospel, but the most conspicuous evangelist in New York at the present time—the richest one in the world—is Mr. William Phillips Hall, the president of the Hall Signal Company, which has practically a monopoly of the railway signal service of the United States. He is a self-made man, and his days are given to Finance in Wall-street, while his evenings are devoted to conducting services. His measure of success as an evangelist is "largely du," he says, "to the fact that he adopts business methods in the saving of souls," and he adds that "there is more of the Christian spirit on Wall-street than the world guesses."

It may not be generally known that Lobengula's three sons are now being educated at Capetown at the expense of the Chartered Company. Rhodesia, mentions that towards the end of last month Lomajongwe, Sitshwaps, Myoiysna and Mfungu Queens of Lobengula, accompanied by Mtyana, late headman of the Royal regiment, two male attendants named Mpikabulawa and Mapitsbolo, besides a brace of the Queen's handmaidens, left by the south-bound train for the purpose of visiting these three sons of Lobengula. The Matabele are under the charge of John C. Makunza a clerk in the Native Commissioner's office.

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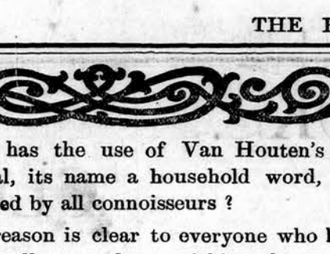

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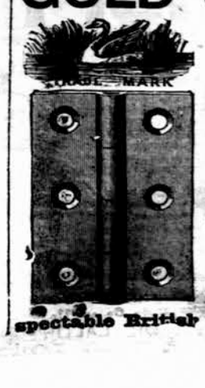

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